

John Wall 12 Mark Lane Covent Garden

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 29.—VOL. I.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862.

ONE PENNY.



LORD CLYDE, G.C.B., IN COMMAND OF THE VOLUNTEERS AT THE BRIGHTON REVIEW.

Notes of the Week.

ILLNESS OF THE BISHOPS OF LONDON AND OXFORD.—Two of the leading bishops of the Church of England are seriously, if not alarmingly, ill. On Sunday night the Bishop of London was to have preached at the special service of Westminster Abbey, but in consequence of his illness his place was supplied by the Rev. Daniel Moore, incumbent of Camden Church, Camden-rue. The Bishop of Oxford was unable from illness to take any part in the distribution of her Majesty's Maundy Money last week, in which ceremony as Lord High Almoner he has always taken a great interest.

REPRESENTATION OF OLDHAM.—Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P. for the borough of Oldham, has announced his intention of withdrawing from Parliament in consequence of his inability to attend regularly to his Parliamentary duties. A letter from the Liberal committee expresses deep regret at Mr. Fox's retirement through ill-health, and thanks him for the many services he has rendered to the Liberal cause. A general meeting of the Liberal party will be held next week to consider who should be put in nomination, and, in the meantime, the committee recommend Mr. J. T. Hibbert to the electors. This gentleman has once contested the borough.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—The Duke of Northumberland, who holds property along the river side, has petitioned the House against the bill for the Thames Embankment, and prays that he may be heard by himself, counsel, agents, and witnesses, before the committee appointed to consider the subject in respect of any provisions contained in it prejudicial to his rights and interests. The Metropolitan Board of Works and other bodies have petitioned to be heard against the bill.

CLOSE OF THE ST. PAUL'S SPECIAL SERVICES.—On Sunday evening last, the special services under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral were brought to a close. The great western doors were thrown open before six o'clock, and so dense was the mass of persons who were present that before half-past the doors were again closed, and an announcement made by means of large printed bills that the cathedral was full. Many hundreds of people were consequently disappointed in their hope of obtaining admission. This was the last of the evening services at St. Paul's, a circumstance which is in every respect to be regretted, more especially at a time when London is so soon likely to be crowded with visitors from all parts of the world, and to whom such services would doubtless prove a great attraction. It has been suggested that, by means of a collection every Sunday evening, sufficient funds might easily be raised to continue the services, but the dean and chapter do not appear to have entertained the proposal favourably, so that next Sunday night the cathedral will be in darkness.

PRICE OF BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9½d. of household ditto, 7½d. to 8d. Some bakers are selling from 6½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf, weighed on delivery.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—A Post-office notification has been issued, to the effect that on the 1st of May next, and thenceforth, postage stamps, price 3d. each, will be issued, and will be procurable at any post-office.

EXHIBITION SEASON TICKETS.—The sale of season tickets is rapidly increasing as the day for the opening draws near, and preparations are to be made for a large assemblage of visitors. Already, we believe, a greater number of season tickets has been sold than for the same corresponding period in 1851, when, curiously enough, the great sales took place after the opening.

THE TLA TRADE.—The deliveries of tla in London made up for the week ending the 21st inst. amounted to 339,385lbs. against 1,151,190lbs. in the preceding week, showing a decrease of 211,802lbs.

M.P.'S IN THE HIGHLANDS.—Mr. Bright, M.P., has joined a party of friends in Lochaber, to fish in the river Lochy. Mr. Edward Elliot, M.P., has arrived at Glenquoich.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—The International Association of Decimal Coinage have succeeded in making a very perfect collection of the coins, weights, and measures of all countries, which will be exhibited in connexion with the class of philosophical instruments at the International Exhibition.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS IN WATER COLOURS.—The private view of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours will take place on Saturday (this day), and the gallery be opened to the public on Monday, the 28th.

MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.—According to advices received by the Dutch Government, the Temporal Emperor of Japan was married on the 10th of January last, his age and that of his wife amounting to only thirty-two years.

PROPOSED TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY.—The Italian journals state that M. Mariani will shortly leave Turin for London, charged with a special mission relative to a treaty of commerce between Italy and Great Britain.

SUSPENSION OF WORKS ON FORTIFICATIONS.—Owing to the contest between the Merrie and Monitor in the United States, and the consequent debates in parliament on the comparative merits of fortifications and iron ships, the works at Breakwater Head, in the Isle of Portland, have been stopped, and it is expected that the Verne fortifications in that island will not be proceeded with.

POLITICAL JOURNALISM.—The friends of the exiled Sovereigns of Italy are again spending large sums of money in London and Paris on journals which they supply with letters, dated Naples and elsewhere, already translated into English.

THE WORKING CLASSES' ALBERT MEMORIAL FUND.—This movement, which has been set on foot to enable the working classes, by penny subscriptions, to erect model lodging-houses with baths for educational and institutional purposes, free libraries, &c., in memory of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, is said to be progressing very favourably. The Hon. F. R. P. B. Shelley, M.P.; Mr. W. Ewart, M.P.; Mr. G. Potter, M.P.; Mr. R. B. Sheridan, M.P.; and Mr. G. H. Watley, M.P., have consented to become patrons. The Earl of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Manchester, the Countess of Harlowe, and others have approved of the object. Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart, M.P., has consented to act as treasurer, and subscriptions can be received at the Charing-cross Branch of the Bank of London.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Monday was observed as a general holiday among the working classes, and as the weather was highly favourable for out-door amusements, there was a stream of population to every open green spot in and around the metropolis; and where to the charm of verdure could be added the enjoyment of a little country trip, there the confluence was the densest. The parks were well filled. Clapham Common was crowded, and Greenwich and Blackheath were as much alive with visitors as in the days when the now-defunct fair was in all its glory. Richmond also had its full share of visitors, and the beautiful upper reaches of the Thames swarmed with boating parties. In the evening the theatres and other public places of amusement were crowded. Tuesday was, unfortunately, cold, wet, and cheerless, though a tolerably fine morning had induced many early pleasure-seekers to go forth on their several excursions.

THE SITE FOR THIS YEAR'S GREAT AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—Biffness Park has now been selected, and is in course of preparation. The show is to be held from the 23rd of June till the 2nd of July next, and in addition to the various layers and booths for the reception and exhibition of cattle, there will be nearly two miles of implement sheds, and so large a quantity of machinery in motion that it will occupy a space extending to nearly an additional mile.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

THE COURT OF APPEAL, IN PARL.—The Court of Appeal, in Paris, has reversed the judgment of the Court of Cassation in the case of M. Mires on all points. M. Mires has been entirely reinstated and set at liberty. M. Simon's appeal has been rejected.

ITALY.

The clergy of Lecco have sent an address to the Pope, praying his Holiness to renounce the temporal power and to bless Italy. The address bears 700 signatures. A collision has taken place between two trains on the railway to Sienna. One of the trains containing infantry soldiers was damaged. There are about 100 dead and wounded.

A petition, bearing 35,000 signatures, has just been placed in the hands of Sir James Hudson by two deputies of the Italian parliament, imploring the diplomatic assistance of England in securing the evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

M. Pallavicino Trivulzio has just left Turin for Palermo, of which place he has been appointed prefect. General Garibaldi has sent the following letter in anticipation:—

TO THE PALESTINIS.

"Georges Pallavicino, my heart's friend, is leaving for Sicily, appointed to the government of the island—a good augury for a brave people. In recommending to the city of barricades the martyr of Spielberg, the veteran of Italian liberty, I fulfil a very precious duty, dictated by my heart.—Yours for life." G. GARIBALDI.

Count de Chambord has just left Venice for Rome, on a visit to the ex-King Francis.

The Italia announces that a French squadron has received orders to repair to Genoa to escort the King to Naples.

It is further stated that an English squadron has received similar orders.

General Goyon has been directed to go to Naples to compliment the King on his arrival in that city.

BAVARIA.

Advices from Munich announce the betrothal of the Grand Duke Ferdinand to the sister of Francis II. The marriage ceremony is to take place on the 12th of May, after which they will reside at Lindau.

THE HERZEGOVINA.

After having supplied Niksieh with provisions, a Turkish convey escorted by fourteen companies of troops, proceeded towards Noschdra, whence five battalions of Turkish infantry had been sent to meet it. At one hour's journey beyond Krestac the advanced guard of the convey and its escort discovered a superior force of Montenegrins, by whom they were immediately attacked. The advanced guard, however, occupied a steep hill, and firmly maintained their position. The rear guard of the Turkish troops, yielding to superior force, fell back fighting towards Krestac. Izzet Bey, colonel of the guard, at the head of a battalion of Chasseurs effected a junction with four other battalions from Noschdra, and, with the advanced guard, commanded by Staff-officer Hussein Bey, occupied the strong position on the hill. The combat lasted six hours. From 7,000 to 8,000 Montenegrins and 3,000 insurgents took part in it. They attacked the position held by the Turkish troops eight times, but were each time repulsed. Toward the end of the engagement Dervish Pasha arrived, with two battalions of troops and one company of stores. Shortly after this the Montenegrins made a general retreat. They left 600 dead on the field. The number of dead and wounded which they carried away with them is not known. More than 400 long muskets and a great number of handjars and pistols, bearing Montenegrin marks, fell into the hands of the Turkish troops. The latter had 353 killed, besides those wounded. There were on both sides many dead and wounded among the superior personages and officers. The Senator Stjepan Radovich, the Serdar Milosh Bojovich, were killed, and Captain Ilija Jukanovich was mortally wounded. The Turks have a major and twenty officers killed, and a colonel and one officer wounded. Having been informed that the Montenegrins continued to reassemble in the Douga, Omar Pasha has ordered Dervish Pasha to fall back on Krestac, in order to unite all the troops which have since been sent there.

POLAND.

A military patrol has been insulted in Cracow, being assailed by the populace with stones. One soldier fired, but the rest, without the word of command being given, discharged their fire-arms in the air. No person was hurt. The cause of the disturbance was the arrest of a man for singing prohibited songs.

AMERICA.

Flag-officer Foote reports that Island No. 10 has surrendered to the Federal gunboats.

Advices from Fort Monroe state that nothing had yet been done in front of Yorktown. General M'Grader, with 50,000 Confederates, occupies Yorktown, but it is supposed that the place cannot hold out against the immense force of men and artillery under General M'Callan.

A battle near Corinth commenced on the morning of the 6th inst., and lasted all day. The Confederates, having the largest force, gained the advantage. The battle was, however, renewed at daybreak on the 7th by the Federals, who, having been reinforced during the night by General Buell, with a large body of troops, attacked the Confederates, who were compelled to fall back, and at four o'clock in the afternoon retreated to Corinth, pursued by the Federal cavalry. Generals Bragg, Breckenridge, and Jackson commanded the positions of the Confederates. No official account of the loss (stated at 50,000) has been received. It is supposed, however, to be exaggerated. General Johnston was killed, and General Beauregard wounded. The Federal General Prentiss was captured.

Six thousand prisoners and 100 siege guns are reported captured at Island No. 10. General Halleck reports that not a single life was lost among the Federals at that island.

The Merrimack and the steamers Jamestown and Yorktown are waiting at Crane's Island.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee estimates that the national debt will amount to 1,200,000,000 dollars, even if the war is ended this year.

The British steamer Phaeton is reported to have arrived on the Rio Grande. The commander is said to have stated that his mission was to keep open the navigation of the Rio Grande at all hazards.

MEXICO.

According to advices received at Cuzil, from Vera Cruz to the 23rd ult., General Priu had occupied Orizaba, and the French Tehuacan. President Juarez had ordered the collection of a forced loan of 10,000,000 dollars. The allies had decided upon sending an ultimatum to Juarez, stating that they would commence hostilities if he persisted in collecting the loan. Marquez and Cuernavaca continued at war with the Government in the interior. Juarez had ordered the arrest of General Almonte. A conspiracy had been discovered in the city of Mexico, in consequence of which the capital had been placed in a state of siege. Numerous arrests were taking place.

Home News.

NEW DRINKING FOUNTAINS IN MARYLEBONE.—At the weekly meeting of the Marylebone Vestry, on Saturday, a report from the committee appointed in reference to drinking fountains was submitted. The report recommended that permission should be given to Mr. Byrne to erect a fountain at the south side of Bryanston-square, to Mr. Longman to erect a fountain in another part of the parish, and to a number of ratepayers in the vicinity of Park-place and Bolton-street to erect a fountain outside the kerb in Park-place, a sum of £70 having already been collected for this purpose. It was resolved that these applications should be referred *pro forma* to the committee previous to granting the application.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.—We understand that the corporation of the City of London have granted the use of Guildhall, with the courts and offices adjoining, for the purposes of the sixth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, to be held in London from the 5th to the 14th of June next. A strong feeling is exhibited in the City in support of the meeting; and the Fishmongers' Company, with their accustomed liberality, have given fifty guineas to the fund that is being raised to defray the local expenses.

RAG BRIGADE.—The operations of this brigade have commenced, the boys having begun their perambulations in the western and northern districts. Five trucks, similar to those used by bakers, are at work. Each truck, which costs £15, is attended by three boys in uniform. These carry a printed tariff of prices to be given for the articles they purchase, fairly drawn up in the interest of the vendors. The central depot is in Albion-place, London-wall.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL FUND.—The total amount received up to Saturday afternoon last was £16,736 6s. 3d., of which nearly £1,800 were received during last week. Among the contributions were the following:—From the Brigade of Foot Guards, £515 14s. 6d.; the Duke of Rutland, £100; collected at Chichester, per the Mayor, £129 0s. 10d.; contributions from Swansea, £100; Col. Frederick Mark Kerr, and officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Battalion 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry, £66 5s. 3d.; Marchioness of Ailesbury, £25; Countess of Derby, £25; Lord de Tabley, £25; Captain Richmond, Yorkshire, £25; the Countess Powis, £20; Earl of Cork, £20; the Hon. Percy Barrington, £15.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the British Archaeological Association will, in future, be held on the second Wednesday in May, instead of in April. The congress for 1862 is fixed for Leicester, and that for 1863 for Leeds.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The Society of Arts, with a view of showing hospitality to the commissioners, grantors, jurors, principal exhibitors, and others connected with the approaching Exhibition, and especially to our foreign visitors, will hold three evening receptions at the South Kensington Museum, on the 7th of May, 9th of July, and 8th of October.

PRIZES FOR HORTICULTURAL DECORATIONS.—Three sets of prizes for the best specimens of table decoration will be given at the Horticultural Gardens during this season. In May, Lady Dorothy Neville will give two prizes, one of six guineas and one of four guineas, for specimens of flowers dressed for the table. In June, Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, will give, as last year, three prizes, one of ten guineas, one of seven, and one of three guineas, for flowers and fruit. In September, Mr. Gascoit will give ten guineas for specimens of plants grown for the same purpose.

THE JUDGES AND CORPORATION OF ST. PAUL'S.—For many years past, probably for centuries, it has been the custom of her Majesty's judges, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Councilmen of the City of London, to attend service at St. Paul's Cathedral on the afternoon of the first Sunday in Easter and Trinity terms. On Sunday last that ancient ceremony of "churching the judges" was not observed. It appears that an intimation reached the authorities of St. Paul's on Saturday night that their lordships would not be present on the following day according to custom, but that they would be prepared to undergo the usual ceremony on Sunday next. At the same time a similar intimation was conveyed to the civic dignitaries, who were thus spared the trouble of taking their places in their cathedral church.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will and seven codicils of Miss Eliza Miles, formerly of Clifton, Gloucestershire, but late of Fitch Hall, near Tickhill, Yorkshire, were proved in London by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Frances Harriott Miles, sole executrix, relief of her late brother, William Miles, Esq. The personality was sworn under £140,000. The bequests are numerous. The estate of Aylton Court is devised to her cousin, Philip William Skinner Miles, Esq. A legacy of £20,000 is bequeathed to her cousin, Sir William Miles, M.P.; Bristol Infirmary and Clifton Dispensary, each, £200; Harvey's National Institution, Bristol, and Church Building Society, each, £300; Orphan, Blind, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Bristol, each, £100; Clifton Scripture Readers, £100; Churchwardens of Clifton, £200, the interest to be expended in bread for the poor; also a sum of £15 to be distributed by them amongst the poor every Christmas.

ARRIVAL OF A CONFEDERATE VESSEL IN THE MERSEY.—The Emily St. Pierre, from Calcutta, which reports having been captured by the United States steamer James Alger, off Charleston, and sent to Philadelphia, arrived here on Monday morning. The master, mate, cook, and steward, were the only members of the original crew on board the Emily St. Pierre, while the prize crew consisted of fifteen men of the United States steamer James Alger, all of whom have been brought to Liverpool.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Monday evening, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave the accustomed entertainment at the Mansion House to a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The banquet, on a scale of more than ordinary splendour, was served in the Egyptian hall, which, with the corridor leading to it, having recently undergone a testful and elaborate renovation, were a more than usually gay and brilliant appearance. Behind the Lord Mayor's chair was placed a lofty and richly-disposed *banquet* of golden and silver plate; and on the tables were ranged golden plateaux, candles, and every variety of plate which could serve to lend costly magnificence to the scene.

THEATRICAL MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday week, Mr. George Benjamin Gaslin, professionally known as George Belmore, the well-known comedian, of the St. James's Theatre, was united, at Tottenham Old Church, to Miss Alice Maude Mary Ann Cooke, the youngest daughter of Mr. William Cooke, recently the proprietor of Astley's Amphitheatre. —*Ena.*

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Upwards of 41,000 persons visited the Crystal Palace on Good Friday, and despite the counter attraction of the Volunteer Review at Brighton, 28,988 visitors welcomed Blondin's first appearance this season on Monday. At four o'clock, when Blondin made his second appearance, the great transport and Handel orchestra were crowded with spectators. Blondin was loudly cheered during his high rope performance, in which he went through most of his daring feats, and concluded by carrying a man on his back. The low rope display took place for the first time on the stage in the centre transport, which had been tastefully decorated with flowers and statues, and formed a picturesque scene for the entertainment. The park and gardens are now rapidly assuming their summer appearance. Under the influence of a warm and cheerful day like Monday they looked exceedingly beautiful, and all the out-door attractions were abundantly patronised.

Provincial News.

RARE BIRD CAUGHT NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—The other day a fine specimen of the Porcupine Pheasant (*Falco peregrinus*) was trapped at Beaufort, near Nottingham. It is now in the possession of Mr. Keedy, of Carter-gate, Nottingham, who is about to preserve it for the owner. It is of the family so much prized in the palm days of falconry on account of their courageous spirit, and for their docility, combined with the confidence and fearlessness with which they swooped upon their prey. They are now highly prized even when dead, their handsome and fine appearance making them valuable additions to the museum.

POOR PIGGY.—A few days ago, a dealer bought upwards of two pigs at Norwich, and forwarded them by the Eastern Counties Railway for their destination in Lincolnshire. They were put into a lorry van, and, to prevent their getting wet by the rain which was at that time falling, the top of the van was covered with a tarpaulin by one of the porters. On arriving at Peterborough, the same being (contrary to their usual habit) very quiet, one of the officials looked into the van, and discovered that all except three were dead, they having been suffocated. We understand that the animals, once meant for pork, will now be converted into manure.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT THE STONE CLOUGH STATION.—On Wednesday night week about eight o'clock, a most frightful occurrence took place at the Stone Clough station, between Manchester and Bolton. Samuel Holker, plasterer, of Albert-road, Farnworth, passed the railway station a short time previous, there being a footpath along the line of rails, only separated by a low thorn hedge, and upon which the unfortunate man should have been. He was in liquor at the time, and shortly afterwards his mutilated remains were found scattered about the railway, only a short distance from the station. His body was cut in two at the waist, each portion being several yards distant from the other. His head was smashed, his legs cut into several pieces, and his intestines were torn out and scattered about, the whole exhibiting a most shocking spectacle, and having to be gathered up in a wheelbarrow. The remains were taken to the house of Mr. Bradburn, Railway Inn, there to await an inquest. Deceased was a married man, forty-three years of age, and has left a large family of children.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—On Sunday week last, as the Rev. H. Scambler, late incumbent of New Hutton, near Kendal, was about to read himself in at the church of Tatham Fells, near Wennington, he was suddenly taken ill, and died almost immediately. The deceased has been incumbent of New Hutton for many years, and was much respected by his parishioners.

ADVERTISING FOR A SITUATION AND FINDING SOMETHING ELSE.—On Saturday last, the *Bristol Times* stated that a young woman, who had advertised for a situation, and requested replies to be sent to A. B. C., Post-office, North-street, went there a few days ago to receive her answers, and was surprised to find a letter enclosed in several envelopes. On getting to the kernel of the packet she found a £5 note! In addition to the note there was a letter, evidently not intended for an advertiser, and an envelope, directed to the writer at his office by another business man, with a business name stamped on the adhesive portion, and the word "private" written most legibly at the top. Into this inclosure was the fair recipient requested to place her reply. It is not too much to add that her bewilderment may be conceived, but cannot be described. To solve this enigma we may state that the writer believed to be a devout, and known to be a married man—had, unfortunately for himself, arranged with the lady who was the object of his affections to address her with the very initials and at the very post-office which had been adopted by the fair advertiser. The latter, being first at the post-office, naturally carried away all the letters so addressed, and hence became the unintentional possessor of the secret, if not the sacred feelings of the writer, together with the £5 note.

FATAL AND DESTRUCTIVE ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—On Saturday a fatal and destructive accident occurred on the South Wales Railway, by which one unfortunate passenger was killed, and several others, including the engine-driver and the stoker, greatly injured. The accident happened to the 8.15 express train from Milford to London. The train had travelled from Milford at its accustomed speed, and was nearing the Sydney Station, when the engine suddenly ran off the rails, and running along the platform tore away the coping, and finally fell down the embankment on its side, carrying the tender along with it, and burying the engine-driver and stoker beneath it. The force of the concussion broke the couplings, and separated the carriages. The first-class carriages kept well on the rails, but a second-class and a composite were precipitated with great force against the goods shed, knocking down the sides and turning the carriages themselves completely over. The greatest consternation and alarm were produced amongst the passengers, who were thrown violently against each other and against the sides of the carriages, and all of whom sustained injuries more or less severe in their character. Immediate assistance was rendered, and the passengers were got out with as much promptitude as possible. One of the former, a gentleman of Bath, named Bennett, had received such severe hurts that he died shortly afterwards. Miss Bennett, his daughter, was also severely hurt, as likewise was the engine-driver. Intelligence of the catastrophe was telegraphed up the line, and Mr. Gayler and Mr. Ashbee proceeded to Sydney from Gloucester with carriages, and received all the passengers whose hurts admitted of their removal, and forwarded them on to their destination.

EXECUTION IN IRELAND.—MARTINBOROUGH, APRIL 19.—Jeremiah Moore suffered the extreme penalty of the law in front of the gall this morning at half-past eight o'clock, for the murder of Anne Spencer. He seemed extremely penitent, having made a full confession before his execution. He died with a struggle. There were not more than 500 persons present, as it was generally believed he would not be hung till twelve o'clock. A large body of constabulary was in attendance, but their services were not required, the crowd being extremely orderly.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A VOLUNTEER.—On Friday week the 21st (Preston) Lancashire Artillery Volunteers met at Wharton, three miles from Kirkham, on the estuary of the Ribble, for the purpose of ball practice. The practice had been going through when a dreadful accident took place. It appears that, while the battery was preparing to fire a salute, one of the guns, under the charge of Bombardier Ashley (an old soldier), suddenly exploded, owing, as we understand, to the gun not having been sponged out prior to its being loaded. Ashley was in the act of ramming home the charge when the latter exploded, and carried away both of the bombardier's arms and one side of his face. Medical assistance was promptly procured, but the poor fellow only survived a short time.

POPIH PRACTICES IN A PROTESTANT CHURCH.—On Easter Sunday, at the early celebration of the Holy Communion at St. Giles's Church, Oxford, there were no fewer than fourteen wax candles burning. The vicar of the parish is the Rev. George Martin Bullock, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College.

GREAT FIRE NEAR TORQUAY.—One of the most extensive conflagrations that has taken place in the neighbourhood of Torquay for a great number of years occurred on the 18th inst., at Barton Hall, the beautiful seat of Henry Langford Brown, Esq., about two miles from Torquay, on the Newton-road, and which resulted in the total destruction of the above mansion. The damage done is estimated at several thousand pounds.

Accidents and Offences.

SUSPECTED INCENDIARISM AT STRATFORD.—Late on Saturday night a mounted police officer of the K division arrived at the different stations of the London fire brigade, with intelligence that a fire was raging in the neighbourhood of Stratford, in Essex. The engines of the parish and London establishments reached the spot as soon as the distance from town would permit. Mr. Bridges, the chief officer of the brigade, then found that a rick of hay standing on the estate of Mr. W. Low, cattle dealer, situate in the Temple Mills-lane, at Stratford, was in flames. The parish engineers and the London firemen went to work, but they were unable to get the flames extinguished until twenty waggon-loads of the hay, at the least, were destroyed. The origin of the fire is not precisely known, but it is firmly believed to have been the work of some vile incendiary, as the hay had been properly stacked during the whole season. It could not be ascertained whether Mr. Low was insured or not.

A LOVER SHOOTING HIMSELF.—A young man named Hewett, who has for several years been a drummer on the staff of the Royal Berkshire Regiment of Militia, shot himself with a pistol, on Thursday night week, at Playhatch, a village near Reading, where the young woman to whom he had for some time been paying his addresses resided. On the above evening he left his lodgings in Reading rather in liquor, and proceeded to Playhatch, and a few minutes before ten o'clock the landlord of the Shoulder of Mutton in that village heard a report of a pistol near the house. He went outside, and saw a man lying in the road, uttering groans. The report was heard by several other persons, who hurried to the spot, and assisted in carrying him in-doors. It was then discovered that Hewett had opened his jacket and shot at his left breast. A surgeon was sent for, and two were soon in attendance, but very small hopes are entertained of his recovery. A pistol, a razor, two bullets, and some caps, were found on him, and he stated that he put two bullets in the pistol. It is suspected that Hewett, having a razor in his possession, intended to shoot the young woman, and then cut his own throat. The mother of the young woman had endeavoured by every means to prevent her daughter associating with Hewett.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Monday morning two youths, named William and Henry Keble, sons of Mr. Keble, plumber and painter, Union-street, Borough, hired a boat for the purpose of rowing down to Greenwich. On reaching Bugby's Hole, off Rotherhithe, they got foul of a tier of shipping. William Keble rose to push off the boat from the vessel's side, and in doing so pitched headlong in. It is supposed he must have been sucked under the tier of vessels, as he was not seen to rise again to the surface. His brother was rescued by the crew of the brig Mary Watson from his perilous position, he being unable to manage the boat, and she rapidly sailing.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident occurred a few days since on the Great Western Railway, by which a lad named John Jones, aged fifteen, lost his life. Deceased was running across the line, between Swan Village tunnel and the Westbury Station, when a passenger train came up; the buffer of the engine struck him on the hip with such force that he fell down upon his head, and his brains were literally dashed out, and one of his arms was broken. There is no road across the line where the deceased was crossing. He and his companion were in pursuit of pigeons.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE COLONEL KNOX.—The exertions of the police to discover the miscreant who, on the 31st ult., fired at Colonel Knox, of Brittas Castle, have, it is believed, at length been successful. A man named Hohen, the son of a former resident at Barnane, was arrested, and has been identified by Colonel Knox as the person who fired at him. It will be remembered that at the time of the occurrence the assassin, previous to discharging his pistol, crossed the road, caught hold of the bridle of Colonel Knox's horse, and demanded money, and, on being refused, he pulled a pistol out of his pocket and discharged its contents at Colonel Knox's head. It will thus be seen that Colonel Knox had ample time and opportunity to observe the features of the man, so as to be able to identify him.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT SEA.—The brig Lady Valiant, of London, Captain Cruickshank, belonging to Messrs. H. D. Blyth, Greene, and Co., from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber, put in at Portsmouth for orders on Saturday afternoon last, and landed one of her seamen dangerously wounded by another of her crew. The Lady Valiant left Moulmein on Dec. 21, and at 5.30 p.m. on the 5th of April, in lat. 39 13 N., lon. 28 15 W., the unfortunate *accident* took place in which the seaman was wounded. The watch were ordered to set the main-top-sail, and for that purpose a watch tackle was fetched by Annas Christ, a Greek seaman; while he was trying to put the tackle on the top-sail halliards, he put the wrong block upwards, and Alexander Mortimer, an English seaman, interfered. A quarrel ensued between the two men, when Mortimer kicked Christ, and the latter drawing his knife, struck at Mortimer, inflicting a very dangerous wound in his thigh, which bled profusely. The captain and others interfered. Mortimer was taken below, and his wound dressed. Christ had his knife thrown overboard, and he was placed in irons and brought a prisoner to this port. On Saturday evening Mortimer was brought on shore, and, at his request, taken to the Plymouth Sailors' Home. The surgeon attending on him reports that although the wound was a very serious one when inflicted, he does not think Mortimer's life in danger now. The Lady Valiant has received her orders for London.

TRIAL OF SAMUEL ROBINSON FOR FORGERY.—At the Perth Circuit, last week, Samuel Robinson, late proprietor and editor of the *Wiltshire Journal* (whose capture in London and subsequent attempt at escape, by leaping from an express train, recently excited so much attention), was placed at the bar, charged with the crime of forging and uttering forged promissory notes. The case created considerable excitement, and the court was densely crowded. The prisoner defended himself in a speech which occupied three hours. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" on the principal counts. During the summing up of Lord Neaves, the prisoner appeared to labour under great excitement, and during the absence of the jury he grasped nervously the rail fronting him, the sharp twitching of the lips betraying the intense emotion under which he laboured. On the announcement of the verdict the prisoner started convulsively from his seat, and seemed about to spring over the bar. He was, however, restrained by the policemen in attendance, who held his hands, while groans and spasmodic exclamations of "They're going to take me to hell, don't let them." "Doctor, take me away," escaped from his lips. The agitation of the prisoner reached such a pitch that the services of several medical men who happened to be in court were required, his head and temples being bathed with cold water. This painful scene continued for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, during which time the profoundest silence prevailed in court. Lord Neaves then directed that the prisoner should be removed, sentence being delayed till the following day. On Friday the prisoner was again placed at the bar to receive sentence. He appeared to be quite weak and exhausted, but the excitement under which he laboured on the previous evening had almost entirely disappeared. Lord Neaves, in sentencing the prisoner, said, "The court are exceedingly anxious to be lenient to you, on account of the trials you have undergone, and the mental distress you must have suffered; but I regret to say that, after all the relations which have been made, the court do not think it possible that they can make the sentence less than five years' penal servitude." The prisoner heard the sentence, and quitted the dock, without any visible emotion.

FRIGHTFUL CASE OF STABBING.

A SEAMAN, named John Ayres, was brought before Mr. Selfe, charged with attempting to murder Edward Page, a sawyer.

Mr. Edmund Gwynn, house-surgeon of the London Hospital, said a little before one o'clock, on Sunday morning week, a young man named Page was brought there in a very exhausted condition from loss of blood, and said he had been stabbed. He examined the man's chest, and found a serious wound there, penetrating to the lungs. It was a wound of a very dangerous character indeed. The patient had also received a wound on the right loin, and a third wound on the back part of the chest. It struck on a rib. The man was in an extremely dangerous condition when he was brought into the hospital, and was in danger now; and, if he recovered, would not be able to attend the court for some time. He had no doubt the wounds had been inflicted with a knife, or some other sharp instrument.

Robert Smith, a police-constable 253 K, stated that on the night of Saturday, the 12th inst., the prisoner and the prosecutor were in a beer-shop, in the Back-road, St. George's-in-the-East, and quarrelled. The prisoner challenged the young man (Page) to fight, and directly they reached the street the prisoner attacked Page with great fury, and stabbed him several times, and then ran away and entered his own dwelling, No. 11, Angel-gardens, Shadwell, where he was cohabiting with a woman of the town. The prisoner made his escape. He afterwards found that the prisoner had entered on board the ship *Caduceus*, bound to Bombay, in the capacity of able seaman. He proceeded to Deal on Friday morning, and went off to the *Caduceus* in the Downs, and captured the prisoner.

Ann Page, the mother of the wounded man, and other witnesses were examined, from whose evidence it appeared that the prisoner fastened a quarrel upon Edward Page in a beer-shop, and when they went outside into the street the prisoner attacked him in a savage manner, said he would murder him, and attempted to carry out his deadly threat by stabbing him several times with a knife, which he threw away.

Mr. Selfe asked when the wounded man would be able to appear.

Mr. Gwynn: It is impossible to say.

Mr. Selfe remanded the prisoner for a week.

STRANGE CASE OF STABBING.

At the Worship-street Police-court on Monday, Arthur Bethell, a shoemaker at Stoke Newington, was charged on remand with feloniously cutting and wounding George Harris.

The prosecutor resides in the same neighbourhood as the prisoner, and had previously to this assault left with him a pair of boots to alter. Some delay that was unnecessary, as he supposed, having ensued, he went to Bethell's house and demanded them, done or undone. This was refused. Prisoner directed his wife to secure the shop door, and a struggle ensued, during which prosecutor swore that his coat was turned over his head, and that he received while in that helpless condition three wounds on his right arm. The police, however, could not find any knife with blood upon it about the premises, although they were called in immediately after the occurrence.

A medical gentleman described the nature of the wounds, one of which he expressed a strong opinion had been inflicted with a knife, even if the others had not.

Prisoner declared most solemnly that he had not used any weapon, and that the injuries had been occasioned by window-glass broken in the struggle.

Mr. Leigh remarked upon the nature of the evidence, adding that he should undoubtedly have sent the prisoner for trial on the charge, had the surgeon been quite positive on the point of either of the cuts having been inflicted with a weapon, but even as it was an amount of violence had clearly been used that was most unjustifiable, for which the offender must pay £5, or suffer two months' imprisonment in default.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE CONSTABLE.

HUGH SILVESTER KIRKLAN, thirty years of age, 349 N division of police, stationed at Hoxton, was charged before Mr. Leigh, just previous to the rising of the Court, with violently assaulting Clara Fuller, by kicking her.

Mr. Inspector Wiseman, who placed the prisoner at the bar, said that the assault in question had assumed a most serious aspect at one time, but he was happy to be enabled to state that the young woman was now better.

The following evidence was then received:—

Julia Davis: I am a single person and employed as a milliner. Between ten minutes and a quarter past one o'clock on Friday morning, I was in Mintern-street, New North-road, with other young women. There were seven of us in all, and we had just left work. One of them observed, "We will have some hot-cross buns to-day, for it is Good Friday." The prisoner, who was in uniform, then came up and said something, but what I did not hear. At that time four of the young ladies were walking behind myself, Sarah Phillips, and Clara Fuller, who was between us. He passed the four, took Clara from between us, and kicked her twice behind. She screamed out, and then said, "Oh, my gracious, you have killed me." He again said something, and again kicked her and shook her. Clara afterwards said, "Oh do take me to your mother's, for I am dying." She was helped by us there. It was to Ivy-lane, Hoxton. I live in Brunswick-street, Hackney-road. Some police-constables came up, and afterwards the prisoner, who was pointed out as the man. Clara was afterwards removed to her own home.

Mr. Safford, clerk: Did she appear to suffer much pain?

Witness: Oh, yes, at the bottom of her back.

Mr. Safford: Was she in good health previously?

Witness: I think not, and believe that she had not long been out of the hospital. She has suffered from a disease of the heart. She lives at 18, New Gloucester-street, Haggerston.

A certificate was here put in, signed by Mr. Griffiths, the divisional surgeon, and purporting that Clara Fuller was suffering from hemorrhage in a most delicate part.

A gentleman connected with the business of the Misses Pasley, milliners, 3 and 4, Forston-street, New North-road, observed that it was impossible the young woman could live, as three physicians, who had seen her, so informed him.

Inspector Wiseman declared that since then he had received better intelligence; all depended upon whether the bleeding recommenced. She certainly was in a precarious condition at present.

Mr. Leigh refused application for bail, and remanded the prisoner.

This prosecution is at the instance of the police commissioners. The prisoner, who was now dressed most respectably in private clothes, was taken off his beat by Sergeant Sturgeon in the same division.

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF A THUNDERSTORM.—A heavy thunderstorm broke over the town of Bordeaux and the neighbouring communes a few nights back. At Castelnau the lightning struck the house of a butcher and set the upper part of it on fire, but the flames were promptly extinguished. The Chateau de Chassis was also struck by the electric fluid, which in its passage removed a bed from the corner to the middle of the room, reduced to powder the stock of a loaded gun standing in the corner of a room, without the gun being discharged, and carried away the glass from a picture-frame, not a fragment of which could afterwards be found.

BRIGHTON ON EASTER SUNDAY.

NEVER did the cliffs and promenades of Brighton exhibit a more animated scene than on Sunday last. The "oldest inhabitant" said he "never seed such a sight afore," and we must therefore take it for granted that such was the fact. Probably Phoebe Hessel, the female veteran, who fought in the ranks at Foutneroy, and who was buried at Brighton at the age of 108, might have said the same even with all her military experience. Volunteers and visitors continued to arrive by every train, and, as a matter of course, all the hotels were crammed. Beds were quoted early in the day at fabulous prices, and some of the gallant volunteers who were walking disconsolately about with small carpet-bags hanging over their shoulders by the barrels of their trusty long Enfields, had to extend their military experience by an involuntary bivouac in the streets. Brighton all day reminded one of a French or a German garrison town. Volunteers in red, volunteers in blue, volunteers in green, volunteers in grey, volunteers in black, volunteers in every conceivable combination of all these colours—volunteer officers, and volunteer privates, in ten times as great variety than will be found in our illustration below, thronged the streets in numbers that made one conceive that half the force were there already. They came evidently with the intention of enjoying themselves, and enjoy themselves they did to their hearts' content, though sensibly and decorously, like men who have a reputation to preserve.

Every part, from Kemp Town right away to Hove, thronged with crowds of holiday makers promenading up and down the Marine Parade and the King's-road. A few found their way into the Pavilion Gardens; a few more struggled up with jaded limbs to the scene of Monday's demonstration; and some others enjoyed a sail upon the briny ocean at the moderate expense of 6d. a head. The Volunteers, shunning the Downs—of which they reasonably thought they were likely to see enough on the morrow—seemed more than mere civilians, to affect the society of the mariners who owned the yawls and the cutters, and who on their part evinced an amount of a flability which can only be accounted for by crediting them with a sharp eye to the main chance. The yarns which they spun were wondrous strange, but they were all received with respect, if not with absolute belief, by the boatfuls of amateur navigators. The usual wind-up of these yarns was of course the characteristic, "Hav'n't you got a bit o' baccy; or, if you ain't, a few coppers 'll do as well. You see, sir, this ere ain't my boat. Ve vos out t'other night when a



THE YOUNG VOLUNTEERS.



VOLUNTEER UNIFORMS.

gurt fish bit our nets to bits, and ve lost not oney them but the fish; and just as ve vas steering for shore agin, another gurt wave, higher nor any o' them gurt houses ashore, took our boat 'midships and stove us agin the pier. She vos of course wreck'd, and so vos we. I swam ashore in my boots, to get the lifeboat, but my mates managed to clime up them 'ere piles o' the Pier and so got ashore. Well, since then, yer honour, I've scarcely had a bit o' baccy. I've heard you gentlemen 'ave brought down some rare stuff wid ye; and I don't mind havin a pipe or chaw out o' your box, or a few coppers, it don't signify. Lord bless ye, yer honour, if yer wants to taste a bit o' good fish just come down to-morrow morning, 'bout five, and I'll give you as much as 'll breakfast all your noble comrades. Shan't charge yer nuffin. As fine a bit of fish as ever vas taken out o' the briny ocean. I'll be on the look out for you. We fishermen gets as much as we likes, so we likes to be generous to strangers — 'ticularly volunteers — and ve doesn't care vot ve does for em, 'cause ve knows they're alus ready to give a poor fellow a bit o' baccy when he's hard up." This generally has the desired effect, and as the gentleman at the helm responds to the command, "Keep 'er up a bit, Bill," the "ladies," especially are stricken with wonder at the amount of skill manifested by Bill aforesaid, and the male passengers try to look as if they were well up in the mysteries of boatmanship, and as though they only required an opportunity to show off their latent talents. But one's faith in their ability is shaken when they are caught confounding "starboard" and "port," and when they are seen bravely but almost vainly bearing up against the imminence of the *mal de mer*. Many a boat's crew came in with volunteers looking particularly white, and not in that hilarious mood which we are wont to see them in town. In short, our illustration on page 450 will best convey our meaning.

Many of the volunteer corps marched into Brighton, and along the whole line of their route, and through every village they passed, young amateur brigades, similar to our illustration of the "Young Volunteers" greeted and cheered them on the road.

The War-office company of the South Middlessex marched into Brighton from Worthing, having left the train at Hassock's-gate station, marched to the Dyke House to lunch, and thence to Worthing. Another corps, the 2nd City of London, state their intention to march back to London after the review. They may find this a severe undertaking, but it is obviously one well worthy of imitation.



BANQUET GIVEN BY THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS AT PARIS. (See page 44)

The Court.

Her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and Princess Helena, the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and the domestic household attended divine service on Sunday morning at Osborne. The Rev. W. L. Ousley officiated. Their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise and Prince Arthur attended the service at Whippingham Church.

Everything will be in readiness for the Queen's arrival at Windsor Castle this day. At present the departure of the Court from the Isle of Wight stands for the 28th. Her Majesty will remain at Windsor Castle until the 30th, and perhaps not leave for Balmoral until the 1st of May. Her Majesty will travel to the Highlands by an entirely different route from that which she has been accustomed to take. The route will be by the Lancaster and Carlisle and Caledonian Railways, and if it is possible to do so conveniently, the Queen will make the journey without stopping. It is expected that Her Majesty will remain at Balmoral for about a month—certainly till after her birthday (the 24th of May) has passed.

It is said that the Queen has sent lithographic copies of a portrait of herself and the late Prince Consort, executed shortly after their marriage, to every member of her Majesty's household.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HOLY LAND.

Information of the Prince's movements is conveyed in an Alexandria letter of the 10th inst.:

"The weather on the passage (from Alexandria) to Jaffa was perfect. The Prince landed privately on the afternoon of his arrival, and enjoyed a walk in the orange groves for which Jaffa is celebrated throughout the Levant. The trees are at this season laden with fruit and blossom, the rich profusion of which may be judged of by the fact that at night the air is heavy with perfume, even out at sea a distance from the land. His Royal Highness also visited the house identified by tradition as that to which 'the Centurion of the Italian band' sent his servants in search of Peter, who lodged at Joppa 'with one Simon, a tanner, whose house is by the seaside.' In the evening the commanders of her Majesty's ships in attendance on the royal yacht, and the consul of the port, dined with his Royal Highness. The next morning, being Sunday, divine service was performed on board by the Rev. Professor Stanley, who preached in special reference to the history and scenes of the Holy Land. The party afterwards proceeded to the shore. His Royal Highness was received at the landing-place by an officer and guard of honour, sent to Jaffa by the Pasha of Jerusalem, who it was found had, moreover, furnished horses for the use of the Prince. The party were speedily mounted, and at once proceeded on their pilgrimage to the Holy City. They were to leave Jerusalem on the 9th, on their journey towards the north, and to reach Beyrout in the beginning of May. Her Majesty's ship *Doris* continues in attendance upon his Royal Highness, following a parallel route along the coast. The Osborne sails for Beyrout on the 15th inst., but will call at Jaffa, his Royal Highness having kindly desired that the officers of the royal yacht should have an opportunity of likewise visiting the sacred city."

THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.

The committee of noblemen and gentlemen recently nominated by the Queen to advise her Majesty in the choice and mode of execution of a design for a national memorial of the Prince Consort, have just presented a report upon the subject.

With regard to the granite obelisk, the committee state that the length, which, in the excavated portion, already exceeds 115 feet, would, they consider, suffice for the intended obelisk. There appears, however, to be reason to apprehend that the width of the stone near the centre would be insufficient, according to the proportions of the most approved ancient examples, to be consistent with that height. It is also by no means certain that the block referred to has the necessary thickness in those portions which are not yet cleared. An experienced contractor who has examined it has stated that nothing can be affirmed respecting the fitness of the stone until it is moved and turned out from its present bed. For such operations a large outlay would be required, and the committee cannot but hesitate to recommend such outlay while they have no absolute certainty of a satisfactory result.

In reply to this, Sir Charles Grey states that her Majesty cannot refuse her assent to the reasons so clearly and strongly put forward in the report, which induce the committee to doubt the expediency of any further attempts to find a monolith that would fulfil the conditions on which her Majesty's choice of an obelisk, as the distinguishing characteristic of the proposed monument, mainly depended. Her Majesty sees, therefore, no alternative but to acquiesce in the abandonment of the idea of an obelisk, and to request the committee to turn their attention to the possibility of finding some other mode in which the great object in view may be most satisfactorily effected. Her Majesty's wish is to leave the committee quite free to recommend whatever may appear to them to afford the best hope of a satisfactory result; and she would merely throw out as a suggestion whether the opinions of some of the foremost architects of the day might not be advantageously taken as to the means of combining the groups of statuary mentioned in the letter to the Lord Mayor (amongst which, of course, a statue of the Prince would be prominent), with some other design.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS AT PARIS.—THEIR GRAND BANQUET.

A LETTER from Paris says:—"The ambassadors appeared much flattered by the reception they met with, and by the promise made by the Emperor as to their return. They were much struck with the beauty of the Empress, and the grandeur of the spectacle which met their eyes. On returning to the hotel after the audience, the chief ambassador invited Baron de Lajus, introducer of ambassadors, and Baron Sibuet, secretary to that body, to dinner, as well as numerous ladies and distinguished personages who had accompanied them, including Baron Feuilleux de Conches, who had received them on their arrival in the capital. Among the dishes served at table was an uncooked fish cut into pieces, and with it was eaten boiled rice, which they conveyed very adroitly to their mouths by means of chopsticks. They also partook of a number of other dishes said to be delicate, and took their wine with great gusto. During the whole of the repast they drank a prodigious quantity of warm water, for the purpose, it was said, of assisting digestion. At the dessert, the chief ambassador proposed a toast to the health of the Emperor, which was replied to by one to the Emperor of Japan. After the dinner the guests were presented with fans and beautiful little Japanese pipes. The entertainment was kept up to a late hour in the evening, and during the whole time the members of the embassy continued smoking and drinking liquors of different kinds. In place of a pocket-handkerchief, they use large square pieces of paper, which they then put away into another pocket, without doubt to get rid of them at their leisure. On page 453 we give an engraving of the earlier part of the banquet."

THE DEFENCE COMMISSION.—The following naval officers are on the Defence Commission:—Rear Admiral George Elliot, Captain Collinson, C.B., Captain Sir William Wiseman, Bart., Captain A. C. Key, C.B., Captain Coles was examined on Monday, and was to be further examined.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to the Editor of the *Illustrated Weekly News*, and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the *Illustrated Weekly News*, 12, York-street, Covent Garden, London, who will be obliged in our next.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ANOTHER GREAT NUMBER.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.T.—Crockford's Club House, St. James's, was built in 1827. Crockford originally kept a Billiard-room, and a Billiard-table.

EGGERS.—The Hippodrome built for Mr. Bailey in the Kensington road, for the Exhibition of 1851, was of an oval plan, 300 feet longest diameter. It contained covered ranges of seats for 14,000 spectators, and was completed in a little more than a month.

W.M.—The article is exceedingly well written; but its insertion would only cause a controversy, the popularity of which we do not seek; neither have we space to devote to it. The article in question may be had at our office, but in future we cannot undertake to return rejected manuscripts.

G. M. F. G.—Thanks for your offer and suggestions; but at present we cannot avail ourselves of them.

CERTAINING SERVICE.—Anything of importance would be accepted; but unless sent early, would be of no avail. We feel obliged for the offer.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862.

Is the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1862, we shall miss the presence of that commanding mind which moved, like a higher intelligence, controlling and directing everything—the more powerful and influential because the less seen, and to which so much of the success of 1851 was owing. The great Prince is taken away from us. One in whom everybody felt confidence, not only by reason of his station, but because he really was the master mind of the whole undertaking, is now represented by nobody exactly known who; we are referred to the Royal Commissioners? In 1851, the commission for managing the Exhibition was a very large body. In 1862, "five noblemen and gentlemen," so the official account tells us, "have been appointed under the patent of incorporation, upon whom devolves the entire responsibility, and in whose hands will rest the entire direction of the Exhibition of 1862, viz., Lord Granville, the Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, and Mr.—now Sir—Wentworth Dilke." Ministers of State, noblemen, and merchants have other calls and duties. Does the present Exhibition really represent much more than the last of the baronets? The contrast between the executive of 1851 and that of 1862 does not perhaps justify, but it accounts for, something of the difference of enthusiasm with which the two undertakings are viewed. Again, eleven years ago, we all formed very extravagant notions of what an International Exhibition was to be. Very sanguine persons told us that it was to inaugurate, if not the millennium, yet a very substantial empire of peace. A decennium of almost perpetual war, and the disruption of a continent, have rudely disenchanted us all. The nations of the earth will enter Captain Fowke's great shed on the 1st of May all but armed to the teeth. The most popular thing which we hope to see there is the section of the Warrior in a reduced model, and the curiosity of all our visitors will centre on the actual plate which was shivered and splintered the other day at Shoeburyness. The madalide doors, which were sent us in 1851 from Russia, will probably be replaced by a view of Sebastopol after the bombardment; and if the great American eagle, which flaunted over the goloshes and penny newspaper stalls at Kensington, reappears at Brompton, it will be over a scanty collection of industrial products, the interest of which will fall if they come into competition with a Dahlgren gun or a model of Captain Ericsson's floating-battery. But this is not all. Not only will the presence of that one commodity for which, at the present moment, every civilized nation submits to be taxed almost to the death-throes—we mean the *material* of war—unpleasantly recall the total failure of that inauguration of the empire of peace which we were promised as the certain result of the Great Exhibitions, but we have learned from experience to moderate our expectations in another direction. In the year 1851, sanguine minds anticipated a total revolution in the realms of art and taste. But while science travels with headlong speed, it takes centuries to create taste, and centuries to destroy the ingrained superstitions of bad fashions. In the whole range of art manufacture, where we prophesied a complete and sudden advance of light and

life, we have succeeded in diffusing a total change, or in making, except in special departments, any very great advances. We have, it is true, succeeded in producing very beautiful things, but the old ugly things maintain their ground with a perverse tenacity of popularity. We have side by side, and with equal hold upon the market, the hideous and the beautiful. As of old, the tree is of good and evil. Perhaps, in what is called ceramic ware, the good seed has choked the evil corn, and it is now scarcely possible to get very bad ceramics and glass in England. The willow pattern plate was created by making them out of the type of what ought to be produced, and it is delivered over to death. It is now nearly as scarce as the Ghibbi ware. Here is a solid, but almost a solitary, triumph. But it would be difficult to register a complete success, except in this single branch of art manufacture. Our cabinet ware, our iron manufactures, our silks and muslins, and ribbons, and prints, and carpets, and curtains are good and bad as in the ancient days before International Exhibitions. Manchester sends out just as bad things as ever, if it sends out better things than ever. So it is with Sheffield and Birmingham, and Paris too. And the people have to have it so. Our women are better and worse dressed, our homes better and as badly furnished—our shops exhibit the same desperate confusion of things abominable and things excellent. We have learned from a sad experience where we can and where we cannot drive the popular mind. What comes of all this is that we enter upon another trial, which is no longer an experiment, with some hope, yet with a certain misgiving, if not a reckoning on much disappointment. That manufacturers will, to the end of the chapter, make what they are certain to sell, must be our sober conviction. For the opening ceremony, great people, and official people, and representative men, and distinguished foreigners have been plentifully invited, but on the awkward understanding, awkwardly implied because it could hardly be expressed, that they must first buy a season ticket—a shabby proceeding, akin to that lavish hospitality which asks a man to dinner, expecting him to send in his own side dishes and wine. This looks very like investing in celebrities, and royalties, and notabilities; and the ill-advised suggestion to hire an Emperor for this day only has been met with the rebuff which a little common sense, if not common decency, might have anticipated. As it is, we must put up with the second-magnitude stars. The Prince of Carignano will doubtless come, and Prince Napoleon has, the enterprising managers hope, already executed articles of engagement. If the Japanese Ambassadors stay over May-day, as it is not likely they will yet conform to the European costume, the success of the day will be mainly attributable to this Oriental godsend. Already, the requirement of official dress has been partially withdrawn, and the intention to separate the sexes has been abandoned.

We have received a Parliamentary paper, which purports to be a return moved for by Sir H. Verney and Captain Jervis, of an importance far exceeding its length. It contains "Two Reports by Captain Pilkington Jackson on the present state of Soldiers' Institutes in England, and especially on the Soldiers' Institutes at Aldershot and Portsmouth." Captain Jackson was commissioned by that eminent soldier's friend, the late Lord Herbert, to inquire so far into the moral and social condition of the troops at Aldershot as to ascertain whether it was desirable to establish a Soldier's Home at that famous camp, and also to examine the condition of the small institution already existing at Portsmouth. There has of late years grown up a large and general feeling that what are called the neglected classes are best dealt with in their corporate capacity. Mechanics' Institutes were the first attempt in this direction, but now the movement has become more systematised and definite. In all such matters there is, perhaps, a tinge of danger in isolating any class. We hardly see that either soldiers, or cabin-men, or shoeblocks, or letter-carriers require to be dealt with as a special class; or that the community consists of so many separate streams of life which are never to mix with the great ocean of society. But still it is not to be denied that desultory efforts to cope with society in general are powerless, as compared with condensed grappling with its several sections. There is a natural tendency in men to receive good or evil impressions more strongly as bodies than as single persons. If this is so as regards mankind generally, the truth is still clearer when applied to soldiers. Soldiers are accustomed all their life to act in a large body; and, with them, personality is all but merged in an army. We have somewhere in London a Cabman's Club; a popular book has shown what even a woman can do towards humanising and civilising the navvies; and another lady has proved of what value night-schools are towards cultivating and softening that most untractable of all animals—the loutish boy-labourer of an agricultural village. But in that quarter where, from the habits of daily life and the constant necessity of acting together, as is the case with soldiers, and it might have been hoped that most would have been done by the co-operative principle, the least good has at present been effected. It seems to be the fact that soldiers in camp and barracks are the most dissolute and worthless class of society. Discipline prevents them from being absolutely the most dangerous of the dangerous classes outside their own borders; but, though they do not prey upon society, they prey upon themselves. Vice, profligacy, idleness, debauchery, and disease are kept within the camp and the barracks, but there they reign supreme. No doubt it will be always impossible to make a camp the chosen home of elasticity and temperance. Men who, in the strength and vigour of their age, are shut out from all family ties, and from the restraints of public opinion, will not under any circumstances, form a model home. It is no new thing—and it will never be a strange thing—that camp followers are only panders to iniquity; but, though the evil may be incredible, there is no reason that we should not try to control what we cannot hope to prohibit. The proverb says idleness is the root of all evil. In Aldershot, at least two-thirds of the men have five hours of daily idleness—flat, sterile, blank, unprofitable idleness. We know as well as Dr. Watts, who finds work for idle hands; but we did not know, till Captain Jackson told us, how large was the employment furnished by the Father of Evil to the British soldier on that very spot which is the most important to the British army, because nearly all the troops pass through the place in turn. The details are nauseous enough, but it is well that they are placed on record.

THE GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.

No volunteer review or sham fight has excited half the interest in the public mind that this has, as was abundantly displayed by the immense concourse. Nothing could exceed the cordiality with which the General and his Staff were received; and we were glad also to find that Lord Ranelagh, to whose military knowledge the selection of the Brighton Downs as a spot possessing the greatest capability for the grand volunteer displays made upon them is attributable, was received with considerable cheering as he passed along the line of spectators at the head of his brigade.

The first arrival at the London-bridge Station was the 2nd London Rifles. The next in order were the Inns of Court, to the number of 400. These were rapidly followed by others. The whole of the men were conveyed from London-bridge in eight trains, each train consisting of twenty-two carriages. The first train started at 5.32, and the last train about 7.40. The great majority of the men looked fresh and vigorous, and some enthusiasm was manifested in their favour.

At the Victoria Station the crowd assembled was considerable. Precisely at 4.25 the London Scottish, 300 strong, and under the command of Lord Elcho, arrived at the station. Almost simultaneously the 19th Middlesex arrived, fully 300 strong. They soon got into the train, and were sent off punctually at 4.30. At twenty minutes to six the Queen's Westminster, 800 in number, arrived under the command of Lord Grosvenor, and were received with much enthusiasm. At 6.30 the 9th Middlesex marched up to the station, under the command of Lord Radstock, their strength being a little short of 300. The St. George's, numbering 150, under the command of Colonel Lindsey, followed, and close upon them were the London Irish, mustering about 200, under the command of the Marquis of Donegal.

It may be mentioned that Lady Elcho accompanied the noble commander of the London Scottish at the head of the regiment, and that she received a cordial ovation.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN.

Early in the morning, the town presented a scene of the greatest animation and bustle, notwithstanding that continuous dropping showers and a heavy overcast of cloud threatened to mar the proceedings. By seven o'clock the whole town seemed to be alive with expectation. Many were the banners which were hung across the streets, and almost every public building was decorated by a gay and martial emblem. The very large body of volunteers who had arrived on the previous Saturday and Sunday, and who were early on foot, gave additional animation to the scene. Large crowds had assembled in the neighbourhood of the rendezvous and the railway station to witness the first arrivals; and there they stood waiting, through all the rain, for more than an hour and a-half. At length their patience was rewarded, and they saw afar, through the misty valley, the first long train, which seemed to crawl lazily along the side of the hill, but which soon brought its living freight to the scene of their day's operations. From the arrival of the first train, at about ten minutes to eight, until half-past ten, the arrivals were incessant; and as they formed at the station and marched to their respective rendezvous, each headed by their band, they gave to the streets that appearance of gaiety and liveliness which nothing but the presence of a military force in large numbers can afford. Nor was this martial appearance confined to the station or the rendezvous enclosures, because each corps, after piling arms, broke off and joined the crowds in the street, adding greatly to the bustle and animation of the whole.

The rendezvous of the troops was in five enclosures, the scene of our illustration on page 456, the Level, the Stymie, and the Pavilion Gardens. In these well-chosen green enclosures the volunteers rapidly piled arms, and entered off in twos and threes to get a look at Brighton. By 10.20 a.m. there was a perfect babel of military music from the various regimental bands.

Many well-known crack regiments from in and around London were now assembled. There were the 19th, 10th, and 23rd Surrey Corps, 39th Fusiliers, with whom the Rev. Mr. Maguire marched to the ground in a rather military costume. The splendid Queen's Westminster Corps, the Tower Hamlets, and many others, poured in so rapidly that we must cease to particularise, and avow our most unmeasured satisfaction at the appearance of the corps and the arrangements for bringing them to the ground.

The royal standard of England was kept flying from the York Hotel, but there was no royal guest in the town. As the volunteers passed the hotel to the ground the Marine Parade was black with compact ranks of spectators as far as the eye could reach.

The Chain Pier was gaily decorated with flags, the tricolor having the honour of standing at the head of one of the piers. Kemptown filled every window to greet the volunteers as they passed, the Hampstead men marching at the head of the column.

Meanwhile a much larger body of the volunteers made their way to the ground by way of Racecourse-hill, including the whole of the first division and two brigades of the second, the Duke of Wellington leading them on to the Downs. Nothing could be finer than the approach of something like 12,000 men in close column, at quick march, up the steep hill leading to the racecourse.

THE VIEW ON THE DOWNS.

The whole aspect of the field, as seen at this moment from the Grand Stand, was magnificent in the extreme. On each side, as far as the racecourse extended, was a dense body of spectators, which appeared to stretch for miles. The Stand itself was crowded to the top, and thousands of the spectators, in little groups, dotted the sides of the vast hill on which we stood. Red-hill itself stretching away far to the east, and being on the other side of the second valley, about two miles from the Stand, was, in its turn, destined to become the scene of active operations, and a few artillery troops could by the aid of a good glass be seen unobscured by two or three guns. Near, and on the sloping side of White Hawk Down, lay in nine massy squares the little army, the farthest brigade offering, in the bright scarlet uniform of two of its battalions, a splendid contrast to the more sober tints of the grey and dark green uniforms of the rest of the brigade. Behind the brigade were two lines of cavalry of the 18th Hussars, under Colonel Knox, in their gay uniform, supported by a small body of 1st Hants Light Horse, which excited such admiration in the review in Hyde Park, and which was led by Colonel Bower.

The artillery had been placed in position at ten o'clock in the morning, and consisted of four batteries, the main battery of about a dozen 18-pounders being placed upon the commanding brow of the hill. Another park of artillery was placed just behind where the troops were brigaded, near the centre of the horseshoe, and the two others (representing the artillery of the enemy) at the southern extremity of Red-hill, near where it joins the road to Ovingdean, and nearly opposite the Grand Stand, about two miles away—the two hills, in fact, forming a basin with the hill known as White Hawk Down running up the middle. When it is remembered that the sides of the hills forming the valleys spoken of are excessively steep, and yet that they are more than a mile across, the reader may easily imagine what a splendid view a spectator standing on the ridge must have, and could the movements have been confined to the valley nearest the Grand Stand they must have been in sight of the myriads of spectators; but the extended scale of operations prevented such a consummation, and precisely the same thing occurred as took place last year—namely, that for a length of time all the finest movements were obliged to be made in the Rifle-butts Valley, which was necessarily concealed from the spectators on the racecourse by the intervening White Hawk Down.

Nor was the scene less beautiful, viewed from the opposite ridge. The contour of the ground was magnificent, while right over

against the spectator who had taken up his stand near the main park of artillery rose the majestic eminence of the Race-hill crowned by the Grand Stand, and covered by its countless thousands of spectators. The aspect of the landscape in itself was sufficient to elevate the mind and produce a glow in the imagination. In front and behind two deep valleys rose the majestic sides of the hills, one covered by the spectators, the other for the present with only nature's clothing. To the left the calm sea, stretching far away as the eye could reach, and to the right the eye at once arrested by the massive squares into which the troops were now thrown. On every side were heard exclamations of the beauty of a scene the like of which has rarely been witnessed in this country.

Soon after leaving the parade the artillery began to separate, part of their force passing on to the eastern spur of the hills, the rest following the fortunes of those brigades that entered the valley from the southern or sea-side, having the Hawk Down on their right, and forming a junction with those brigades that had come by the other route. Here the volunteers first on the field speedily flung themselves upon the turf, unslung their haversacks, and rested and refreshed themselves. The guns were dragged upon the field by some fine powerful horses, each of whom had a supplementary attendant of the neighbourhood at its head. But the attendants being all in smock frocks, and with habs in their hats, looked not unlike a lot of peasants pressed to the work by an enemy.

THE MARCH PAST THE GRAND STAND.

The marching past (as shown in our illustration on page 457), commenced precisely at two o'clock, the General and his Staff taking up their position in front of the Grand Stand, which was filled with our fashionable visitors, and a little to the south of it, in the paddock, a stand was erected for the Mayor and his friends. The Earl of Cardigan was present on the left of the General; also the Earl of Chichester, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, who is, we believe, Lord Clyde's brother-in-law; and a young lady, Miss Leslie, was honoured with a position on the right of his lordship, and facing the staff was the Duchess of Wellington. Previous to the saluting taking place (says the *Brighton Examiner*), Lord Clyde rode up to one of his aide-de-camp, and, with more meaning than perhaps appeared on the face of the remarks, said to him, "Don't you leave me, sir," with a smile, he added, "Unless it is to speak to a fair lady, but then you must ask my permission." His lordship evidently studies to please the ladies, for we believe that to this were the public indebted for the "marching-past."

It occupied nearly an hour and a half, and the marching of each corps was admirable; the London Scottish, the Brighton (both Artillery and Rifles), the Inns of Court, the Working Men's Corps, the Worthing, the Chichester, the Lewes, the 40th Middlesex (Central Rifle Rangers), and the 18th Sussex (Hemfield and West Grinstead), receiving a great amount of applause for their "line." Only one band played for each brigade, nine in number, and formed of four battalions, and, as they passed, Lord Clyde sat uncovered, and bowed to each corps. Lord Ranelagh received a perfect ovation as he passed at the head of his brigade, and he certainly deserved it, for to him is due the credit of originating the demonstration, and Sussex will not be grateful if she does not make his lordship some acknowledgment, more substantial than he has hitherto received, in a vote of thanks from the town of Brighton.

As usual, the Cinque Port Volunteers, in their man-of-war costume, with drawn cutlasses, elicited the hearty cheers of the spectators. It was admitted by several military men, who were present during the proceedings of the day, that the force reviewed on Brighton Downs on Monday was inferior in no respect to any regulars they had ever seen. A good deal of attention was also attracted by the marching past of the horse and foot Artillery, before whom were drawn the heavy 18-pounders.

As soon as the head of the column had cleared the Grand Stand, the Inns of Court Corps, or "Devil's Own," proceeded at double quick pace to the ridge of Red-hill, the direction of Ovingdean, and for the rest of the day they became the representative of a supposed enemy, who, having landed and taken up a position on the Ovingdean-road, were seeking to force their way up the White Hawk Valley.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

It being supposed that a large force of the enemy were concealed by the intervening hill, while an army of 20,000 were in possession of a strong position on the brow of the hill, it became of importance, if possible, to turn the enemy. For this purpose the whole of the first division descended into the valley, and threw out three battalions of the first brigade for a reserve, under cover of the guns of the main battery, deployed into line, for the purpose of opposing the advance of the enemy. The first battalion of the City of London Brigade were thrown out as skirmishers, and it was a beautiful sight to see them steal slowly and cautiously up the hill, a scattered and rattling fire accompanying their progress, while ever and anon a little puff of white smoke far on ahead showed the progress which the foremost had made. The skirmishers upon the side of the enemy having been thus thrown back upon the main body, the head of the column makes its appearance, when another battery opens upon it, and the little army retreats and forms squares under the cover of the guns. The scene at this moment was extremely beautiful, and in full view of the Grand Stand, and all the people on the side of the Race-hill. In the valley below were six or eight dense squares in different parts of the valley, which moved down towards the sea-shore, with a view to support the line thrown out.

In the meantime, the enemy, dislodged from his first position and his flank turned, had managed to bring up a small park of artillery to an eminence commanding Ovingdean, and about the same time the second valley. This appeared to be done in order to enable the troops to descend from another point into the valley, and get possession of Racecourse-hill. The attack upon this point was very hot. The enemy, supported by their artillery, appeared on the brow of the hill, and prepared to descend under the cover of their guns; but were met with such a tremendous fire that they were supposed to be repulsed at that spot with great slaughter. Still the point was not gained; they were enabled to form again, and advance a second time to the attack. It was a very fine sight to see the artillery playing one battery on another, which they did for the course of nearly an hour, and all the field operations taking place under cover of the guns.

At length, the lines were again formed on the side of the hill; and the squares breaking into echelon, advanced to support them. The skirmishers were already thrown out towards the sea, and the guns on Red-hill and the rifles now began a very rattling chorus.

There was now some very pretty finessing on the one hand to get hold of a position, and also on the part of the men in possession. The Inns of Court, to keep their guns, had their front several times changed to meet their more numerous enemy as they came up, and then mounted the hill, and on one occasion the coveted guns had to make a backward wheel to save themselves. Still as the Britons surrounded the Inns, they turned and turned, ever showing a front till the Britons were withdrawn. Apropos of this attack by the Britons being made in the face of a fearful fire of musketry and guns, it had to be done very sharply, and the ascent of the steep left some of the stout parties decidedly in arrears. Just before this a squadron of the 18th Hussars drew up on the same hill side to pounce on the riflemen in the valley. The urgent cry of one of the colonels, "Prepare to receive cavalry," was heard, in spite of the clatter of guns, for a great distance.

The Hussars made a splendid charge right up to the bayonets with all the acquired momentum of descending the steep hill rapidly; but finding on all sides the solid square, grinning bayonets, and spitting shots, the Hussars had to show how their arm must turn "cut and run."

The whole position of affairs was then changed. The enemy being forced from their position and avowed by a flank movement to creep round the ridge and debouch on the hill behind the artillery. For this purpose their guns were brought to the second position, directly opposite to the Grand Stand, although about two miles off, and opened a galling fire, which was replied to by the main artillery, which had been wheeled round for that purpose. Here it was that the body of reserve were brought into action. They marched rapidly down the Hawk Down-hill into the second valley, the first part of the division having retreated up the other one. Here a very pretty movement took place. After forming in square and supporting lines in echelon, the whole division formed in line the whole extent of the valley, and after sending out skirmishers advanced to very top of the hill, under a smart fire, down the other side of which the opposing army were supposed to have been driven with great slaughter. Here also a grand series of volley firing took place after the enemy who were now supposed to be in full retreat. This virtually concluded the field operations; for although there was some volley firing in the Hawk Down Valley afterwards, it did not appear to form any part of the operations of the sham fight.

On the whole, the military display passed off with the greatest effect. The conduct of the men was beyond all praise, and if, as it has been generally stated, they knew nothing of the proposed plan of operations beforehand, the manner in which they went through with their work was sufficient to convince the most sceptical that in point of discipline they vie with the army, while the fact of their being put through such movements as those described by so experienced a general as Lord Cl. de is an acknowledgment that they are capable of encountering foreign troops in actual field operations. Treated in a scientific and professional point of view, probably Monday's proceedings were the greatest triumph they have ever had, while nobody could object that it had failed as a spectacle.

The whole number of troops on the ground was something over 20,000, while the number of spectators present was variously estimated at from 200,000 to half a million.

VOLUNTEER PRIZE MATCHES AT BRIGHTON.

It was rightly supposed by the committee of the 1st Sussex Rifles that a large number of members of the metropolitan corps would arrive in Brighton some days previous to the review. To provide them a little amusement, an all-comers' match was got up, to be shot on the practice ground of the corps immediately in rear of the first position to be occupied by the brigades during the review. The prizes offered were ten guineas for the best score, and three guineas for the second best. The distance chosen was 200 yards, each competitor to fire five rounds; long Enfield rifles only, of Government pattern, with a minimum pull of 6lbs., and Hythe position. There were seventy entries at 5s. each. Most of the metropolitan corps were represented by some of their best men, and, though a strong south-west wind was blowing during the whole time of the firing, very good average shooting was made. The following were the principal scores:—Lieut. Hawker (South Middlesex), 2 2 3 2 3—12; Sergeant Rawley (1st Sussex), 3 1 3 2 3—12; Lord Bury (Civil Service), 3 3 2 1 1—10; Private Black (Victoria Rifles), 2 1 2 3 2—10; Private Doe (Victoria Rifles), 3 2 2 1 2—10. It will be seen that Lieutenant Hawker and Sergeant Rawley tied for the first prize. In shooting off the tie each made three orders. With the fourth round, however, Lieutenant Hawker made a centre to Sergeant Rawley's outer, and took the first prize; Sergeant Rawley becoming entitled to the second. After the conclusion of the match, pool shooting was maintained during the day with much spirit at 200 and 300 yards, by gentlemen belonging to the Inns of Court, the London Scottish, the London Rifle Brigade, the West Middlesex, the South Middlesex, the St. George's, the Victorias, and different Kent and Sussex corps. The lion's share of the pool at 500 yards was taken by Messrs. Frere, Gardner, Foster, and Winsor, of the London Rifle Brigade. Some very good shooting was made at 300 yards, though the strength of the wind was unfavourable to very high scores.

The arrangements of the committee of the 1st Sussex were very satisfactory; their courtesy and attention to their metropolitan comrades being the theme of general remark.

A BRIGAND ADVENTURE.

GENERAL GOVONE, of the Italian army, has published an order of the day, dated the 10th inst., in which he describes the gallant conduct of a party of fifteen soldiers of the 41th Regiment, stationed at Lucca:—

"A band of 200 brigands having on the 30th ult. left Rome, and penetrated into the Neapolitan territory by Subiaco and Fiumicino, reached Valle Roveto on the 6th, and invested the village of Lucca. The military authorities at Avezzano having received early information of the fact, immediately despatched a detachment after them; but meanwhile the brigands had invaded the village, and after placing a sufficient guard at the outlets, had surrounded the small barracks of the place, where the fifteen soldiers who constitute the only garrison of the place had shut themselves up. The brigands, amid a shower of bullets from the besieged, endeavoured to break open the doors, and falling in this, they set fire to a room on the ground-floor, and entering the adjoining houses, threw burning faggots on the roof, which also caught fire. Nevertheless, the brave little garrison continued its defence, which caused considerable loss to the besiegers, and lasted from ten a.m. to half-past one p.m. About this time a corporal and three men, who were patrolling in the vicinity, arrived, attracted by the report of musketry, and at once perceiving the state of the case, rushed boldly upon the assailants, who, imagining the new comers to be but the advanced guard of a stronger force, immediately took to flight. The besieged meanwhile had opened the doors of the flaming barracks and sallied out immediately on the arrival of this succour, firing upon the fugitives with deadly effect. Twenty minutes later Captain Galli arrived with a detachment, and succeeded in capturing the leader of the band."

In the course of the following day fifteen more were caught, and the remainder disbanded, throwing away their arms and knapsacks.

UNIVERSITY RIFLE MATCH.—At the meeting of the National Rifle Association, in July, there will be a match (which it is hoped, like the boat-race and the cricket-match, will in future be annual) between Oxford and Cambridge, ten from each University. The ranges for this year are 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each range, Enfield rifles and Hythe position.

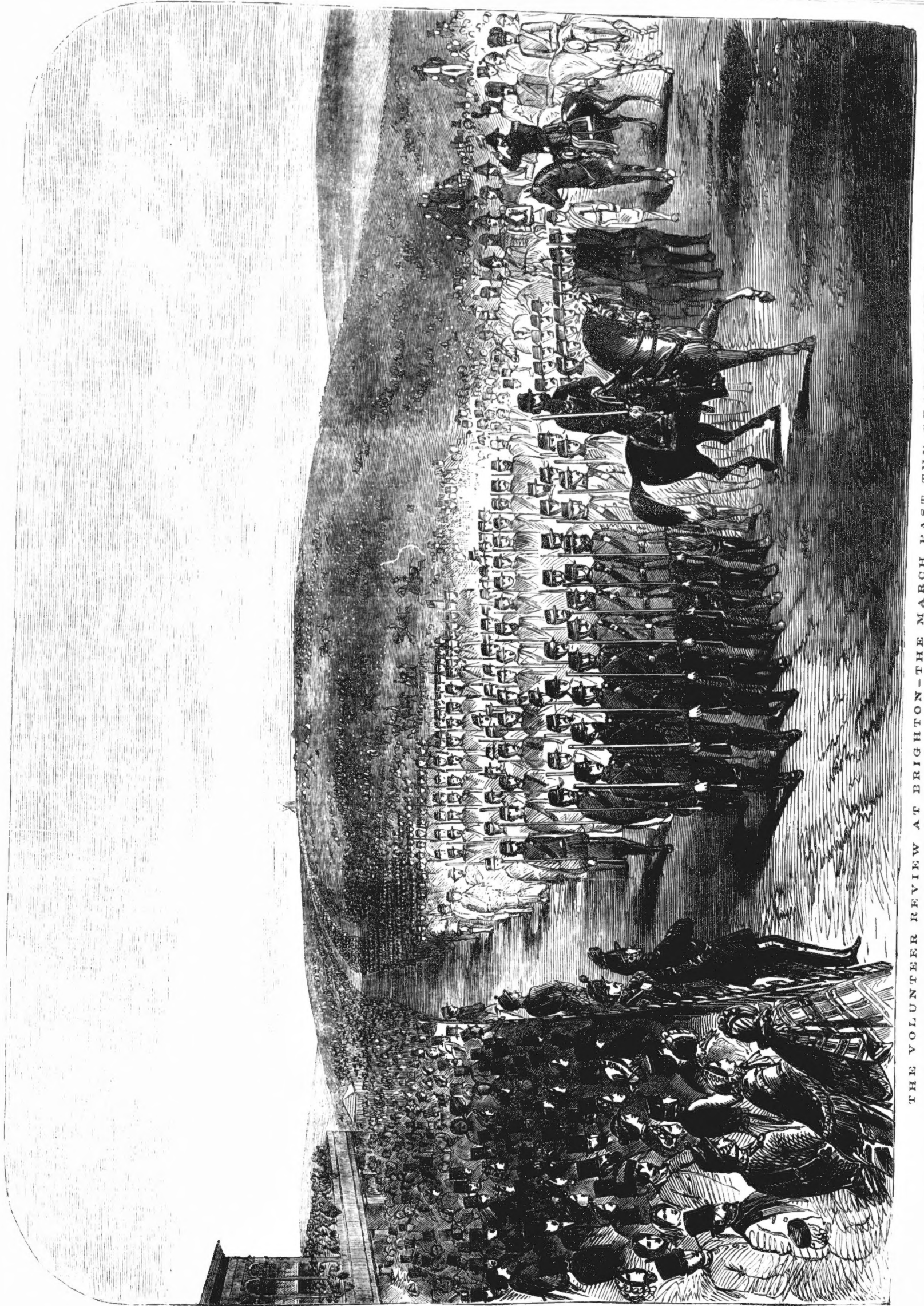
MYSTERIOUS DISCOVERY IN A BELGRAVIAN MANSION.—On Monday Ince, one of the summoning officers of the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, reported to the Westminster coroner that on the previous evening one of the female servants, named Jane Stevenson, of the mansion No. 2, St. George's-square, 1 Belgravia, having occasion to lift one of the boards forming a part of the floor of the top landing, found the dead body of a newly-born female child hidden underneath. Police-constable 209 B was immediately called in, and Mr. Corvell, surgeon, of No. 4 in the same square, attended, who was of opinion that the child had been murdered and concealed in its strange hiding-place for more than two years. The remains were, however, so dried up that it was quite impossible for him to say that a murder had really been committed. The present occupier of the premises (Mr. Holland) got into possession in December last, and Jane Stevenson, who made the discovery, was previously in Mr. Holland's service. A Mr. Bennett was the former occupier. The police are prosecuting inquiries, but with faint hopes of discovering any clue to the mystery.



VOLUNTEERS IN THE ENCLOSURES AT BRIGHTON PREVIOUS TO THE REVIEW. (See page 455.)



EASTER SUNDAY VOLUNTEERS OUT OF THEIR ELEMENT. (See page 452.)



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON—THE MARCH PAST THE GRAND STAND. (See page 455.)

Sporting.

AQUATICS.

PRINCE OF WALES YACHT CLUB.—The metropolitan season was commenced on Thursday week by the opening of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club, invariably the first and last aloft in the aquatic year. The place of rendezvous was off the Folly House, Blackwall, where Mr. R. Hewitt, the commodore, hoisted his flag on board the Jessie, followed by the vice-commodore (Mr. Adams), Pearl, the Violet, with her noble owner, Lord de Ros, aboard, the Zuluika, Idas, and other craft. With a very favourable wind they proceeded to Erith, where a large party of members and their friends, as usual, dined, and, returning to their yachts, started with the early dawn of Good Friday upon a cruise.

CRICKET.

On Good Friday and Easter Monday the cricket season was fully inaugurated by numerous metropolitan clubs playing their opening matches. The weather was fine, but rather cold. However, the latter did not deter the cricketers from taking the field, for the various playing localities, such as Victoria-park, Primrose-hill, Lord's Ground, Blackheath, Peckham-rye, Clapham-common, Battersea, &c., were literally thronged with the lovers of the bat and ball.

THE EASTER SPORTS AT HACKNEY WICK.

The annual sports of the Devon and Cornwall Society were continued on Easter Monday, 3,000 spectators being present, and the same good order prevailed as on Good Friday. Previous to the wrestling, the deciding trial for the 250 yards handicap was run off, when, as we stated on Saturday, Gray, with 34 yards start, Evans 33, and Davis came to the post. A severe race from end to end ensued, when Gray proved the winner, Evans second, and Davis third. In the quarter of a mile race, Crawford, of Paddington (with 45 yards start), won the first heat; S. Shepherd (45) the second; Jonah (60) the third; Davis, of Islington (55) fourth; Davis, Bethnal-green (70) fifth; and Gray, of Fann-street (50) the sixth. The wrestling was of a first-rate character, the most noteworthy competitors being Wyatt, Mills, Luscombe, Sloper, W. Snell, Thomas Walters, Bicks, Harper, Blackburn, and Stevens, the above being the "standards," and all from Devon with the exception of Harper, who is Cornwall, and Blackburn, of Lincoln. There were many others who showed excellent science; several who, although they did not become standards, "played time," and all the exertions of their opponents could not achieve the fair "back fall," the rule of the style of the two counties. The final bouts will take place to-day, when the "standards" will have to be drawn by lot, until the two best men are brought together, and receive first and second prizes, and other gratuities to the next best man.

PEDESTRIANISM.

WANDSWORTH.—On Monday there was a very large assemblage of the patrons and admirers of this popular pastime in Mr. John Garrett's enclosed ground, to witness the various races for money prizes, given for competition by Mr. Jesse Smith, of the Peacock, Maiden-lane, Strand. The first race was a handicap of 130 yards, which drew forth a large field of pedestrians. The final heat will be run this day (Saturday). The next was a mile handicap. The first heat for this event was won by Marsh, the second heat by Doolee, and in the final struggle for the prize Marsh proved the winner of a good race. Britton and Kirby next ran half a mile for £10 a side, which, after a good race, was won by Britton by five yards. There were a number of other minor matches also decided.

On Monday there was a good muster assembled on Mr. Twocock's ground, Clay Hall, Old Ford. The first event was a mile handicap. A fine race ensued from end to end. Gardner the winner by five yards, Wilkinson, who ran gamely, second, and Watts third. After this Spinks of Stepney and S. Sutton of Clerkenwell came to the mark to contend in a spin of two miles for £5 a side, Spinks being allowed fifty yards' start. On getting away Spinks made the running at a slashing pace, and at a mile and a quarter had so improved his position that Sutton finding that he had no chance, resigned, and left his opponent to run the remainder of the distance at leisure. Sutton, as he left the ground, complained of a "stitch" in his side, which he stated had seized him ere the first mile had been completed, and to this he mainly attributed defeat.

DEERFOOT IN BRIGHTON.—Mr. Box, of the Royal Brunswick Cricket Ground made arrangements for a grand display of pedestrianism last Tuesday, the principal feature of which was a race between Deerfoot, the celebrated Indian runner, and other competitors, including Jackson, the American Deer; Brighton, the English Champion; and Mills, the Six-mile Champion.

PUGILISM.

THOMAS AND NOLAN.—These men had been ordered by the stakeholder to renew hostilities on the 27th of May next, the original articles in all else to be enforced, and stand good as on their first meeting on Tuesday, the 8th inst. There does not, however, appear the least chance of this second meeting, according to the decision of the stakeholder, taking place. Thomas has, we are informed, been taken into custody, being arrested on Sunday evening in London, and taken before the police magistrates in Berkshire. Nolan has also left the metropolis to avoid being apprehended. The stakes will consequently be drawn, thus adding another to the pugilistic matches that have of late ended in smoke.

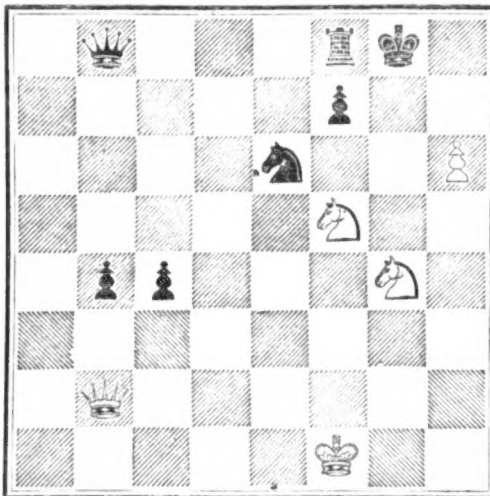
THE Bath Theatre was totally destroyed by fire on Good Friday morning.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—As some children were playing on a piece of partially-enclosed ground in High-street, Somers-town, Chichester, a lad named James Payne, suddenly fell into a well which was uncovered, much to the astonishment of his playmates, who immediately called for assistance. Some men soon put in their appearance with a ladder, who went down the well, and brought the boy up unhurt. The water had deepened his fall, and buoyed him up until his deliverers came.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO ARTILLERYMEN AT DOVER.—On Monday morning, while experiments were being made at several of the batteries in the Dover garrison, in order to see how quickly the guns could be manned in the event of an alarm, an accident of a frightful description took place at the Drop Battery. This is one of the new batteries overhanging Snargate-street, and near to the Western Heights barracks. It appears that the 42-pounder guns mounted at this part of the fortifications were to be fired immediately after the discharge of the guns at a certain battery at the castle, which is situated at the opposite side of the town. After the guns had been loaded, three of the artillerymen who had been engaged in the operation stood themselves upon the parapet of the battery, and immediately in front of one of the pieces. The man whose duty it was to fire seems to have concluded that his comrades were out of danger, for, at the appointed signal, he applied the friction tube, and the three poor fellows were blown off the parapet. All three were very much injured, and one, Andrew McDowall by name, was killed, one of his arms and some other parts of his body being blown over into the town. The other men were taken to the military hospital, where they remain under medical treatment. They are shockingly disfigured, and it seems very doubtful whether they will recover. The man who fired the gun is placed under arrest until the coroner's inquest.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 18.—By CALVE.
Black.



White.

White to move in three moves.

GAME IN ONE OF THE SERIES BETWEEN LABOURDONNAIS AND M'DONNELL.
(Evans' Gambit.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| White.—M'Donnell. | Black.—Labourdonnais. |
| 1. P to K 4 | 1. P to K 4 |
| 2. K Kt to B 3 | 2. Q Kt to B 3 |
| 3. K B to Q B 1 | 3. K B to Q B 4 |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4 (a) | 4. B takes Kt P |
| 5. P to Q B 3 | 5. B to R 1 (b) |
| 6. Castles (c) | 6. P to Q 3 (d) |
| 7. P to Q 4 | 7. B to Q Kt 3 (e) |
| 8. P takes P | 8. Q B to Kt 5 |
| 9. K B to Kt 5 | 9. B takes Kt |
| 10. Q takes B | 10. P takes P |
| 11. Q to K Kt 3 | 11. Q to K B 3 |
| 12. Q B to K Kt 5 | 12. Q to K 3 |
| 13. Q Kt to R 3 | 13. K Kt to B 3 |
| 14. Q B takes Kt | 14. K Kt P takes B (f) |
| 15. Q R to Q | 15. B to Q B 4 |
| 16. Q to K Kt 7 | 16. K to K 2 (g) |
| 17. B to Q B 4 | 17. Q R to K Kt |
| 18. Q takes Q R | 18. R takes Q |
| 19. B takes Q | 19. P takes B |
| 20. Kt to Q B 2 | 20. R to Kt 5 |
| 21. K R to K | 21. P to K B 3 |
| 22. P takes P | 22. P takes P |
| 23. Kt to K 3 | 23. B takes Kt |
| 24. R takes B | 24. K to K 3 |
| 25. R to K R 3 | 25. R to K Kt 2 |
| 26. R to R 6 (ch) | 26. K to K 2 |
| 27. Q R to Q Kt | 27. Q Kt to Q |
| 28. P to K B 3 | 28. P to Q Kt 3 |
| 29. Q R to Q | 29. Kt to K B 2 (h) |
| 30. K R to Q B 6 | 30. R to K Kt |
| 31. R takes P (ch) | 31. K to B 3 |
| 32. R takes P | 32. R to Q B |
| 33. Q R to Q 7 | 33. Kt to K Kt 4 |
| 34. Q R to Q B 7, and wins. | |

Notes by Mr. Morphy.

(a). The game before us is the first in which that most beautiful of openings, the "Evans' Gambit," occurs between these two distinguished players. M'Donnell had for some time been familiar with the attack, having analyzed this *debut* with its originator, Captain Evans. Labourdonnais, on the other hand, was comparatively unacquainted with this new style of play, and although unfortunate in the first encounter, deserves great credit for the skill and patience with which he elaborated the defence in subsequent games.

(b). Our readers are all aware that there has long existed a difference of opinion among good players as to the relative advantages of 5. B to Q R 4 and 5. B to Q B 4. The latter move, in our opinion, affords a more satisfactory defence than any at the second player's choice.

(c). This was considered White's best play until after the death of both these illustrious chess athletes. Later analysis has proved 6. P to Q 4, followed by 7. Castles, &c., to be the strongest line of attack at this juncture.

(d). 6. K Kt to B 3 is the correct move. If, in reply, White advance 7. P to Q 4, Black replies with 7. Castles, and will preserve a safe and well-developed game.

(e). Black should have captured Pawn with Pawn before retreating the Bishop to Q Kt 3.

(f). To have retaken with Queen would have been better play. Suppose

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 15. Kt Q B 4 | 14. Q takes B |
| 16. B takes Kt | 15. Castles (K R) |
| 17. Kt takes K P | 16. Q takes B |
| | 17. Q to K 3 (best) |

The game is quite even. Had Black, in this variation, captured the King's Pawn with Queen on his last move, he must have lost the exchange as White would have moved 18. Kt to Q 7.

(g). A mistake which costs him the exchange. He should have moved the attacked Rook to K B square.

(h). Had the Knight been played to K 3, White would equally have won by 30. R to Q 5.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT BILSTON.—The number of dead remains, as at present ascertained, at twenty-seven. The conviction, however, is becoming stronger that among the ruins, or in the canal, corpses may yet be found. By the twenty-seven deaths recorded there have been left fourteen widows, thirty-four orphans, all deprived of their means of support, together with four aged fathers, two mothers, two brothers, and one sister. In all fifty-eight persons are now left utterly destitute through this horrible catastrophe. Most of the deceased were interred last Sunday, and the greater number in the Bilston Cemetery. With a view to raise funds for the bereaved a benevolent photographer of Wolverhampton has photographed these ruins, and is now selling printed copies at half-a-crown a pair. A concert has been announced on the same behalf. The daily paper of Birmingham has opened a subscription, and has headed it with £5; and the Earl of Dartmouth has signified his readiness to contribute £50 to the general fund which the Rev. C. W. Richards, the incumbent of Ettingstall, has inaugurated.

Amusements.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—This establishment opens this evening (Saturday), under the auspices of Mr. Mapleson. Verdi's admired opera "Un Ballo in Maschera" is selected for the opening. The Sisters Marchisio appear on Thursday next, in Rosini's opera of "Semiramide."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The magnificent opera of "Gull-laine Tell" was produced for the fourth time on Monday evening last, and the Easter audience enjoyed such a musical treat as is not on every occasion vouchsafed to those who attend on ordinary opera nights. The great second act, in which the representatives of the four Cantons assemble on the banks of the lake, to swear the oath of patriotism and liberty, has, perhaps, never been more striking. Madame Miolan Carvalho gave the music of *Mahille* better even than usual. In the trio for Arnold, Tell, and Walter—the finest piece of concerted music in the opera—Signor Tam-berlik almost surpassed his previous efforts, imparting a force and pathos to the slow movement, and a fiery vigour to the allegro, which made every note and every accent fall with thrilling effect. He was supported most admirably by M. Faure and M. Zelger, who in the swearing of the Cantons were as dignified and imposing as ever. The whole scene was what it rarely fails to be at this theatre—a scenic and musical triumph; and the curtain fell amid loud and unanimous plaudits.

HAYMARKET.—During the recent short recess this favourite theatre has been redecorated with taste and effect. On Monday last the house was crowded to see "Our American Cousin," and the favourite Spanish *danza*, *Pera Nena*, who made her re-appearance in the "Star of Andalusia." With such entertainments, the assistance of humorists like Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Sotheran, and Mr. Compton, and a cheerful and elegant theatre for the due display of their *ris comique*, the horoscope of the Haymarket during the coming season is of the most favourable description. The performance commenced with the farce of "John Jones," and concluded with that of "My Husband's Ghost."

PRINCESS'S.—The new drama of "The Golden Diggers" was performed again on Monday, certainly to greater advantage than on the previous Saturday. It will still have to be somewhat curtailed before we shall fully appreciate many of the brilliant points made by Messrs. Fichter, Potter, Widdicombe, Miss Leclerc, and others. The scenery, dresses, and appointments are really magnificent. We need scarcely add that the house was crowded with a delighted audience.

LYCÆUM.—Long before the hour of opening, crowds besieged the doors of this theatre to see "Peep o' Day," and the new farce of "I Couldn't Help It," in which Miss Lydia Thompson represents a romp in her teens, who greatly shocks her father, an East Indian aristocrat, when he returns home and finds that the child he has entrusted to the care of a doating grandmother is little better than a savage in petticoats. The piece itself is a mere practical joke, but Miss Lydia Thompson's vivacity as the naughty girl who can never "help" any of the atrocities she commits, and dances a comic nigger *pas*, and Mr. Addison's stern displeasure, as the justly indignant father, keeps the audience in a roar of laughter.

ADELPHI.—Another of Mr. Boucicault's adaptations was brought out on Monday under the title of "The Phantom." It is indeed a reconstruction of Planché's drama of "The Vampire," and we must confess that a large portion of a very critical audience received it with much disapprobation, while the other portion received it with applause. Mr. Boucicault's performance of the principal character was a striking and remarkable piece of acting. The new scenery by Tellier was warmly received. Mr. Boucicault's other recent adaptation from the "Cricket on the Hearth," called "Dot," was far more appreciated, thanks to the admirable acting of Messrs. Emery and Toole, and Miss Keeley.

SURREY.—The performances commenced on Monday with "The Four Stages of Life," which we have already favourably noticed. The novelty of the evening, however, was a new burlesque extravaganza, entitled "Valentine the Small and Orson the Great," written, as it would appear, chiefly to exhibit the talents of a juvenile actor of some seven or eight years of age, generically termed in the bills "the Young Roscius." The infant actor in this case really exhibits great ability and the result of careful teaching, speaking and singing more audibly and intelligently than many of his older and more matured stage brethren. His appearance in a gorgeous suit of gilt armour contrasted well with the comparatively huge proportion of Orson, and the stately grace of the Princess Eglantine. The old story so familiar to all children past and present is followed tolerably closely in the burlesque, and the whole concludes with a grand transformation scene from the pantomime of "Hey Diddle Diddle." The literary merits of the piece are, sufficiently good to insure success, and the acting was sufficiently good to do justice to the author.

SADLER'S WELLS.—This theatre re-opened on Monday night for the summer season, under the auspices of Miss Catherine Lucette. The performances commenced with a piece entitled "Folly," in which Mr. H. Forrester (from the Lyceum Theatre) as *Sir R. Freckle*, and Miss M. Percy (from the St. James's Theatre), as *Julia Steady*, play the principal parts. It was followed by "All's Fair in Love and War," an operetta in two acts, which derived its chief, if not its sole attraction, from the spirited manner in which some of the airs are rendered by Miss Lucette. At its close the "National Anthem" was sung. Then came a *ballad divertissement* in which the Sisters Healey from the Royal Swedish Academy danced with much grace. The performances concluded with a "Protean farce," in one act, named "A Manager's Perplexities," and the raucy humour of Mr. Charles Creek and the singing of Miss Lucette were sufficient to win for it a favourable reception.

STRAND.—The Easter extravaganza at this very limited theatre, as far as stage and accommodation are concerned, is entitled "Pizarro." A crowded audience anticipated a treat; but as far as clever parodies, pungent puns, comic dances, and the whole *etceteras* of a bustling burlesque, it was indubitably disappointed. Fine dresses and good scenery were certainly introduced; but the policy of adopting the splendours of *mise en scene* in so small an arena proved a great mistake. Mr. Buckingham has been unfortunate in the selection of an unpopular theme, and in the adoption for comic purposes of a play that has no humorous opportunity in it from beginning to end. The characters allotted to Miss Saunders, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Clarke are not more striking than the parts entrusted to those decidedly beneath them in intelligence and tact. Nor does the dialogue atone for the weakness of the incidents and the uninteresting nature of the story. Of originality, point, and wit there is a lack throughout the burlesque which was sensibly felt by the audience. The music is ill-selected, and the idiosyncracies of the *artists* which have been so constantly exhibited in vocal and terpsichorean efforts, have been but recently taken advantage of.

THE EXHIBITIONS.—Want of space compels us to omit a general notice of these popular entertainments, which were all well attended during the week. We shall refer to them in our next.

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA AT BRIGHTON.—Madame Jenny Bancro's talented opera *troupe* commenced an engagement at the Brighton Theatre on Monday last. The company includes Miss Emma Heywood, Miss Clifford, Miss Bront, Miss Hodson, Mr. Swift, Mr. E. Rosenthal, Mr. Theodore Distin, Mr. J. W. Manley, and Mr. Bentley. "Satanella" and the "Amber Witch" have been admirably rendered. The inhabitants are indebted to Mr. Nye Chart for the treat he has afforded them.

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MARLBOROUGH STREET.

THE DARING SHOP ROBBERY AT A PAWNBROKER'S.—The shabbily-dressed man, who refused his name and address, charged with stealing two valuable rings, the property of Miss Isabella Flemming, silver-smith and pawnbroker, 1, Lower John-street, Golden-square, whose shop-window is furnished with a large stone for the purpose, was again brought before M.

respectably dressed, and William Miller, unknown to the police, were charged with stealing watches on Good Friday, in Victoria Park. From the evidence, it appeared that the prosecutors went to the park to see the rifles and were robbed of their property while enjoying themselves upon the holiday. Mr. Leigh remanded the prisoners, and afterwards observed that Good Friday was generally an unfortunate holiday for many who did not know how to spend it properly.

LAMBETH

FIRST CHARGE UNDER A NEW AND IMPORTANT ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—Dennis Durkin, aged ten, and George Wareham, aged nine, were charged, under an act of Parliament passed last session intitled "An Act for amending and consolidating the law relating to Industrial Schools," with being under fourteen years of age and found wandering about, not having a home or settled place of abode or any visible means of subsistence. Inspector Young, of the L division of police, informed Mr. Elliott that instructions from the Commissioners of Police, under the Act of the 24 and 25 of Victoria, had been given out in orders to the constables, and the present was the first case that had been brought under his lordship's notice. The description given in the statute of the children liable to be sent to industrial schools was, "Any child apparently under the age of fourteen years found begging or receiving alms, or being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms, or found wandering about having no settled home or place of abode, or visible means of subsistence, or frequenting the company of reputed thieves," and the prisoners were found in the parish of Lambeth on the night before in a state of perfect destitution. The account they gave of themselves was that they had no parents living, and obtained a scanty subsistence by singing in the streets, and it was therefore thought desirable to bring them before his lordship to be dealt with under the Act. Mr. Elliott, on referring to the act in question, observed that he had the power, under its provisions, to send children for education and training to any certified industrial school, whose cases came under the description in the act. Inquiry was first necessary, and he (Mr. Elliott) took first, as directed by the statute, to order the children to be taken to Lambeth Workhouse, and there kept for the term of seven days, and at the end of that time to be brought before him again. This act has long been found necessary to clear the public streets of the shoals of young thieves who daily and nightly crowd them.

FORTHY WASHING.—The court was crowded to overflowing by the members of the public, and the children who were brought before him against an man named Price, an old offender. The man has for years past been in the habit of advertising for the washing of his laundry, if such it could be designated, was as filthy as a dog kennel. His practice had been to pawn the goods of one family to enable him to send home the things of the other, but having been caught at it about four years ago, he was sent to the House of Correction for six months. His wife is a present in Wandsworth for a similar offence, and he has been again sent to that gaol for the term of four months.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE EAST.

Recent accounts stated that the Prince of Wales would visit Beyrout and Damascus on his way to Jerusalem; but as we have as yet no information of special objects visited, we make a few general selections to illustrate the Prince of Wales' tour in the Holy Land, reserving more important engravings for a future number, more particularly, too, as our present number is principally devoted to the Volunteer Review at Brighton.

Beyrout, of which we give a small illustration, is a seaport of Syria, about fifty-eight miles from Tripoli, and nineteen miles from Sidon. The ancient city of Beyrout was long since destroyed by earthquakes, and little remains of antiquity beyond numerous ruins, partly under water, with fragments of columns, towers, and a thick wall said to be of the time of Herod.

Tradition states that on the plains near Beyrout was the scene of the encounter between St. George (our patron saint) and the Dragon. To commemorate which, a small chapel was erected; but this is now a mosque. The port is very small, with little space for anchorage, or even protection for vessels; but there is a considerable amount of commerce, consequent upon the fertility of the neighbourhood, and the quantity and variety of fruit grown here. As we shall probably have to



BEYROUT

THE BALD ABORIGINES OF THE BALONNE.

The Sydney Empire of February 19 says:—"It is now some few years since a report first obtained currency, to the effect that, far in the western interior, beyond the Balonne river, a tribe of aboriginal natives existed, who exhibited remarkable physical distinctions from those with whom explorers and other colonists have so long been familiar. It was said that the natives in question were entirely destitute of hair, even on the head, which was as bald as a billiard ball. Other remarkable peculiarities were also mentioned; but although this statement was renewed from time to time, and various speculations were hazarded thereupon, the absence of ocular proof led most people to doubt it, and it was pretty generally believed that either the blacks alluded to were merely suffering from some cutaneous disorder, or the tale was one of those bush 'yarns' which outlying settlers think it no harm to hoax the townsman withal. Yesterday, however, we had an opportunity of ascertaining that all the statements on this point, which had before been doubted, were perfectly true. Mr. McKay, a gentleman just arrived from the Balonne river by way of Rockhampton, called at our office with one of these natives. He is a young man, according to Mr. McKay's belief, only about sixteen or seventeen years of age, but certainly looking much older. His head is entirely destitute of hair, nor is there any trace of his hair honours on his body. There was a black, ingrained appearance on the scalp, as if the roots of hair remained; but Mr. McKay states that this is merely the traces of a dirty cloth which he was in the habit of wearing on his head. There needed not, however, this remarkable destitution of hair to show that the individual before us was the type of a race differing in physical peculiarities from the ordinary aboriginals of Australia. The whole contour of the face, form of the head, expression, colour of skin, and listless, almost sullen, attitude, at once suggested the Mongolian. It was impossible to look at this native of the backwoods with the least attention and reflection without feeling convinced of his Chinese extraction. His physical development is far inferior to that of the healthy aboriginal found in other parts of Australia. The large, rapid eye, thick lips, broadly spread nose, and deep brown skin were all absent. The peculiarity of the face was evidently Chinese, and the eye con-

effect of such an appearance on the mother, or how far the action of the sun, may be taken to account for the result, we shall not pre-



A PRIEST OF BEYROUT.

return to Beyrout again, we shall reserve further particulars till then. We give, however, two illustrations of the type of countenance to be met with here—namely, a "Priest of Beyrout," and a "Woman of Beyrout."

The priests, or fakirs, are by no means prepossessing in appearance; but the women are noted for their large, voluptuous eyes, but with faces destitute of refinement, and giving no indication of the play of the finer feelings or delicate emotions.

We take the present occasion also of presenting the interior view of the Chapel of the Crucifixion, in the Church of St. Sepulchre, at Jerusalem. During the Easter festivals, nothing can be conceived more vile or degrading than the mummeries enacted in the Holy City, and in the spacious and massive church. The monks, who are the servants of Mammon rather than Christ, act on these occasions as showmen and masters of the ceremonies; and even the pilgrims who crowd to the Sepulchre in such numbers as to make order impossible, too frequently exhibit the greatest levity and unconcern. "What a scene was before me," says Mr. Turner. "The whole church was absolutely crammed with pilgrims, men and women shouting, singing, and violently struggling to get near the Sepulchre. One man in the contention had his right ear literally torn off." A few years since, during the blasphemous pantomime entitled the "Holy Fire" (intended to represent the descent of the Holy Spirit), the pressure was so intense, 6,100 persons being assembled on the ground floor, that great numbers fainted, a general confusion ensued, and 300 were either suffocated or crushed to death.

ORIGIN OF THE GERANIUM.—According to an Eastern tradition, the prophet Mohammed, one day, having washed his shirt, threw it upon a plant of the mallow for the purpose of drying; and when the shirt was taken away, the mallow was found to have been transformed by contact with so sacred an object into a magnificent geranium.



A WOMAN OF BEYROUT

tend to guess. Mr. McKay, we understand, left Sydney with his aboriginal Chinaman last night, for the Hunter. He states that he has found him very tractable and useful, and quite satisfied with the change in his position and prospects.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE CHAPEL OF THE CRUCIFIXION IN THE HOLY SEPULCHRE OF JERUSALEM.

THE KANGAROO AND ITS PUPS.

How many times, on my hunting excursions, have I painfully witnessed the poor doe—when hard pressed by the hounds—hastily pull from her pouch the most hairless and utterly helpless little Joey (as its offspring is called) and cast it, whilst at full speed, into a tuft of high grass, or clump of thick fern plants, as the last resource whereby to save herself from the ruthless fangs of her hungry pursuers. And hundreds of times have I seen our magnanimous dogs spring over the Jokeys, as if such puny prey were unworthy of their notice, and continue in hot pursuit of the poor, panting mother; who, if so fortunate as to outstrip the hounds, in one hour's time would instinctively return to the spot where she had left her young one; and, on recovering her dear Joey, would hurriedly replace it in its sanctuary, and retire far away amidst the hills and valleys for many successive weeks. But Master Joey is frequently captured by the huntsman, reared up by the hand, and invested with a bright scarlet collar, to distinguish him from his uncivilised brethren. I brought up one, which formed a great source of mirth and admiration to us all. To witness gentle, unsophisticated Joey turn out of his warm crib at daylight, and join the hounds and half a dozen huntsmen, displaying his great agility and delight by clearing dogs, buckets, and iron pots at a single bound, added considerably to the fun and good-humoured witticisms which always enliven an early hunting party. In the heat of the chase gentle Joey—arrived at the age of two years—could keep pace with the swiftest of our pack. —Thirty-three Years in Tasmania and Victoria.

MR. G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

In continuing our illustrations of popular authors, we this week present our readers with a portrait of this well-known novelist and political writer.

Mr. Reynolds was born at Sandwich, on the 23rd of July, 1814,—his father being at that time a post-captain in the navy, and his mother the daughter of Captain Dowers, R.N., Governor of Deal Hospital. His education commenced at Dr. Nance's school at Ashford; and it was completed at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He was intended for the army; but losing his parents while still young, he was left comparatively his own master; and, inheriting ample means from his father, he was enabled to follow the bent of his own inclination by abandoning a military career and devoting himself to literary pursuits. In this capacity Reynolds has long been popular. He is one of the most voluminous and successful authors of the day. The mere mention of the whole of the works which have proceeded from his pen would exhaust the space which we have allotted to this brief biography. We

are therefore under the necessity of restricting our reference to a few of them. The publication of his "Mysteries of the Court of London," at once placed its author on a level with the most cele-



MR. G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

brated writers of fiction. The popularity of this work has seldom been equalled. It has been translated into the whole of the principal European languages, and, what is much more marvel-

confidently anticipate that his future achievements in the fields, both of politics and literature, will be no less remarkable than those which he has already accomplished.

lous, into Chinese and Hindostan, an honour which has probably never before been accorded to any European work of fiction. "Pickwick Abroad" and "Macaire in England" both from Mr. Reynolds's pen, are highly amusing. Another of his romances, "Wagner the Wehr-wolf," is generally admitted to have given the best account of those dreadful and mysterious tribunals of the middle ages which has yet been published. On the continent of America the sale of his works has been almost as great as that which they have attained in Europe.

Mr. Reynolds's success as a journalist and politician, is equal to that which he has achieved as a novelist. As a political writer he is characterised for his thorough outspokenness, his intense and unconquerable hatred of oppression; and has ever been a fearless and uncompromising champion of the cause of the poor. Mr. Reynolds, who is in his forty-eighth year, has the appearance of being several years younger; and as he is in the very meridian of life, and in the utmost vigour of both physical and intellectual capacity, we may

Literature.

THE FATAL MARRIAGE.

(A COMPLETE TALE.)

MASALI, a thriving town on the eastern coast of Sicily, some miles distant from the city of Catania, is situated on the beach, at the foot of one of the most charming of the Etnean hills, whose gentle slope is covered with vineyards, corn fields, and olive grounds, interspersed with gardens, and orange groves, which impart a delicious perfume to the air. The size and flourishing condition of its productions abundantly testify the exuberant fertility of the soil. A little above the town, and overlooking it, is the modern residence of the ancient family of Nazzaro, situated in one of the pleasantest spots imaginable, embowered in a wilderness of agurine, whose never-fading verdure gives the appearance of perpetual spring to this favoured region. The summit of this beautiful eminence is crowned by an antique castle, formerly the abode of the same family; and in still earlier times, a royal chateau, built by one of the kings of Sicily for his reception, when disposed to partake of the pleasures of the chase. It commands in front an enchanting view of the distant coast of Italy, the sea studded with craft of every denomination, and the shore variegated with town and village, winding streams, and promontories of lava. To the right, lay the superb city and vast plain of Catania, so renowned for its fertility. To the left, the silver currents of the Acis and the Fiume Freddo are seen paying their tribute to the sea. Behind, stretches an extensive wood, remarkable for the size and variety of its trees, and the inexhaustible stock of game with which it is furnished. In the distance, the most prominent and sublime feature of the scene, the snow-crowned Etna, elevates its smoking head into the clouds. This old edifice is called Il Castello della Zita, or the Betrothed, from a daughter of an ancient lord of these possessions, whose father, as the tale runs, arbitrarily promised her hand to one of her suitors, whilst her heart was engaged to another. In spite of tears, prayers, and remonstrances, a day was destined for the marriage. On the evening preceding the morning on which the ceremony was to take place, it was observed that the intended bride had dried her tears, and appeared composed and resigned to her fate. In the morning the guests had arrived, the priest was ready, the bridegroom in attendance; but the bride was wanting. She was not in her apartment. The castle was searched from turret to dungeon, but the young lady was not found. At length a pair of slippers was discovered on the ledge of a window; they were recognised as those of the bride. On looking out, she was seen lying in her nightdress, a corpse, in the ditch of the castle, into which she had precipitated herself to avoid a detested union.

The present story, though of a more modern date, as it happened somewhat after the middle of the last century, in some points resembles the foregoing; but the lady, although, if possible, still more unfortunate in her destiny, does not appear to have possessed the desperate resolution of her fair predecessor.

Baron Mazzaro, the proprietor of these domains at that period, had led a single life until near fifty, and perhaps might have continued to do so, had not some disagreement with his brother, who, in default of issue, was his heir, determined him to disappoint his expectations by taking a wife at that late period. Having formed this resolution, he proposed for the daughter of the Prince of Patrimo, of Catania, a girl of eighteen, whom, perhaps, he had not seen twice in his lifetime. The baron being well known by his large possessions, the father consented at once to the match, which, reckoning for nothing the disparity of years, or the inclinations of his child, he esteemed highly advantageous. When he communicated the offer to his daughter, and ordered her peremptorily to receive the baron as her future husband, the young lady was thunderstruck at intelligence so unlooked for and disagreeable, and remained silent, being incapable of utterance, in the presence of the prince; but no sooner had he retired, than throwing herself at the feet of her mother, she conjured her to prevent a union which could not fail to plunge her in irremediable misery. The princess, though attached to her daughter, knowing the arbitrary and violent character of her husband, declined all interference in the matter, and recommended obedience as the wisest and fittest course. In

fact, both her parents were aware that her principal objection to the baron was an attachment she entertained for a cadet of a noble family, an officer in the army, then absent in Naples; but neither of them suspected that she had already clandestinely become his wife. They had, previous to his departure, been privately married by the family chaplain, who had been won over by their entreaties. No wonder, then, that the unfortunate girl testified such repugnance to the match now proposed to her. In vain she expostulated and entreated; a deaf ear was turned to her prayers. Her union with the officer she dared not reveal, well knowing, from the vindictive temper of her father, that such confession would cost the life of her husband.

Whilst the young lady remained utterly at a loss what steps to take in so deplorable a condition, her father aware, as I have said, of her inclination for the young officer, artfully procured a letter to be sent from Naples, detailing a fictitious account of his death; conceiving that when he had thus succeeded in shutting out all hope, he should find her more tractable. These dreadful tidings overwhelmed her with grief; but far from answering the expectations of the prince, seemed only to increase her aversion to the baron; until her father, designing to terrify her into consent, gave her the choice of a convent, or that nobleman for a husband; disappointed by her gladly embracing the former, he retracted his offer, which had been mere menace, and would not even hear of the alternative he had himself proposed. He then allowed her but three days to prepare herself, giving her to understand that the baron, at the expiration of that period, would come to the palace to be betrothed to her, as is the custom in Sicily, previous to the actual celebration of the marriage ceremony.

These three days were three whole ages of horror to the unfortunate lady. At times her heart misgave her, and suspicions came over her mind, that the story of her husband's death might be a fabrication; a notion which only served to add to the cruel embarrassment of her situation. She resolved still to hold out, and to refuse her consent when the fatal hour arrived. When it did, and the baron came in state, with a long train of relatives and friends to witness the event, she refused to appear, and remained in an undress within her chamber. But these were weak preservatives against the fury of her father, who violently tore her in that condition from her apartment, and apologising to the baron for what he termed girlish waywardness, commanded her to signify her consent to the proposed union. Terrified by his menaces, and not gifted by nature with any great energy of character, she said, in faltering accents, that she was compelled to comply with the will of her father. This dubious assent was esteemed sufficient by those with whom a direct refusal would have signified as little. Soon after, the marriage ceremony took place; she was carried by force to the church, where she fainted at the altar, and remained in a state of insensibility during the greater part of the service. After its termination the exulting baron returned to Masali with his mourning bride, whose sorrow he attributed, as her father had hinted, to her being now, for the first time, removed from the paternal residence.

Her internal struggles, her grief for the supposed death of her real husband, the agitation she had undergone, affected her brain, and though not altogether amounting to actual insanity, she began to give proofs of aberration of intellect. There was at the time, and there still is, in the grounds, a beautiful reservoir of water, ornamented with a superb fountain. This was her favourite resort: she would sit by its margin for hours together, in utter listlessness, or mingling her tears with its pellucid stream. Even at night she would leave her bed, hasten there, and giving vent to her feelings, commit a thousand extravagances. The baron, who it seems was in reality much attached to her, was at first alarmed by these nightly wanderings, but having caused her to be watched, and finding that she discovered no inclination to injure herself, he thought it best to let her have her own way, and gradually grew accustomed to her wild and eccentric habits. At length she became a mother, an event which gave great delight to the baron, and seemed, for a time, to relieve the devouring melancholy which preyed on her heart.

It is not improbable that the flow of new feelings, maternal affection, and the assurance that her first husband was no more, might have finally succeeded in restoring reason, which had only been occasionally clouded—the empire of her mind. She gra-

dually grew better, and appeared reconciled to her situation; when one day her favourite attendant, whom she had brought with her from Catania, told her, that she had seen the ghost of her former husband in the garden; that it attempted to approach her, but overcome with terror, she had escaped into the house. The wretched young baroness, never entirely convinced of his death, saw at once through the deceit that had been practised on her, and broke into violent exclamations of grief, remorse, and despair. She directed the maid to watch the garden, and the next time she saw the appearance (which she was convinced was not a spirit, but her beloved husband in person), to speak to him, and relate how cruelly she had been beguiled into a marriage with the baron, and to acquaint him that she would, the same night, meet him at her favourite haunt, the fountain. Next day the woman again fell in with him, and on his addressing her, soon found that he was no spectre, but the living husband of her lady. Having imparted all her mistress had desired, the young man said, that hearing of her marriage with Baron Mazzaro he had felt assured that she had been made the victim of some artful misrepresentation, and that as soon as he had been able to obtain leave of absence, he had hastened to Sicily, to hear the fatal story from her own lips; prepared, in case he found her union was voluntary, to bury his own claim in oblivion, rather than destroy her peace, or injure her honour in the eyes of the world, whatever the effort might cost him.

That night the wretched husband and wife met at the fountain, and gave vent to the poignant anguish with which they were alike penetrated. They would willingly have fled together, but where would they be safe from the pursuing resentment of her father and the baron? To avow their marriage and claim her as his wife, was a scheme equally hopeless and hazardous. There were no other witnesses to the marriage, which had taken place privately in the family chapel, than her own servant and the priest who performed the ceremony; whose testimony, no doubt, would be overruled, or themselves, if expedient, put out of the way. After several hours spent in fruitless deliberation, they at length parted; having resolved, as their only practicable plan, to attempt an escape to a foreign country, as they could not hope to be secure in their own. Night after night the unhappy couple continued to meet at the fountain. The baron, aware of her mental infirmity, and of her similar excursions before her confinement, paid little attention to what he supposed a return of the malady. In the meantime, the officer having collected what money he could command, which, with the lady's jewels, was all they had to rely on for future subsistence, hired a felucca, which was to convey them to Trieste, whence they proposed making their singular story known to her family, and effecting, if possible, a reconciliation with them.

All, for some time, appeared to favour their plans; the day appointed for the sailing of the felucca and the flight of the lady approached. But their nightly meetings, carried on with too little precaution, had attracted the attention of the domestics: one of them, the gamekeeper, to ingratiate himself with his master, betrayed the secret of the unhappy couple. The baron, infuriated at being thus, as he conceived, dishonoured, ferociously gave orders to the informer and an assistant, to lie in wait for, and despatch the unhappy young man in the presence of his supposed mistress. These men, though they accepted the horrible commission, less cruel than their master, had the compunction to forbear committing the dreadful deed before the eyes of the lady. The officer was, as usual, the first who came to the place of meeting. The assassins discharged their blunderbusses at him, a few paces distant from the fountain, willing that their mistress might at least be spared the terrible shock of discovering the body herself. But the dying man, badly wounded as he was, either to slake the death thirst, or obtain, perhaps, a last sad look of his beloved, contrived to crawl to the margin of the fountain, and there expired, a few moments before his wretched wife came to the spot. When she saw and recognised her husband, heedless of discovery, she threw herself on the bleeding body, pressed it in her arms, and filled the air with her piercing screams. The murderers conjecturing the cause of the cries, drew near to the spot. When she saw them approach she sprang up, and endeavoured to precipitate herself into the water. Prevented in this design by the savage humanity of the assassins, she broke from them, and ran wildly through the grounds, frightfully shrieking, leaving behind her a track of her husband's blood, which dropped from her night dress, saturated with the crimson stream.

When at length overtaken and reconveyed to the house, delirium followed delirium, and when they ceased, frenzy succeeded; the dark night of insanity had utterly quenched the light of reason. In her lucid intervals, which were few and far between, she was heard to pray for the return of madness as a relief from sufferings too acute to be endured. The Baron, her husband, never mentioned the circumstances, now related to be alluded to in the house. The morning after the event, he ordered the corpse to be consigned into the hands of the police, as that of a person killed by his servants in the supposition that he was a robber, having been found trespassing by night on his premises.

During the short time the lady lived, she returned to her former habit of wandering by night. The spot stained with the blood of her husband was her favourite haunt; there was she accustomed to sit and linger for hours, seeming to hold converse with some invisible being, addressing the visionary creation of the brain with the most endearing epithets, and extending and folding her arms as if embracing a beloved object. Long after her death, the terrified domestics were wont to assert that they often beheld at night a female form sit weeping by the brink of the fatal fountain.

PASSION WEEK.—During Passion Week in Italy Sicily, &c., all clocks and bells are silenced; and this principle was carried so far at Malta, that even the governor's dinner-bell, in the time of Sir Hildebrand Oakes, was dismounted by the Maltese part of his establishment.

"OH, WAD SOME POWER THE GIFTIE GIE US!"—In the days of the old volunteers, Mr. Ker, Greenock, commanded a company, which he duly drilled and paraded, but his recruits were but an awkward squad; they never would draw up in a straight line, do what he might. "Oh," he cried, one day, holding up his hands in horror as he looked along the front rank, "Oh! what a bent row; just come out, lad, and look at it yourselves!" *Nairn Telegraph.*

A LADY IN DIFFICULTIES.—While a lady, "fat, fair, and forty," was rolling down the Horse-market, a few days ago, with an air and majesty peculiar to herself, she suddenly felt as if becoming "small by degrees, and beautifully less;" and on casting an eye downwards, what was her surprise on beholding that she had dropped—not anything very remarkable, gentle reader, but something which has been a standing joke for years, viz., a full rigged crinoline, fully fifteen feet in circumference. A friendly door stood open, and the lady darted in—not to order a new dress, nor even to take a peep at the latest Parisian fashions—but simply to adjust the immense balloon which had fallen to the earth much sooner than the lady had anticipated. The little boys, however, did not witness the catastrophe, and no annoyance was experienced.

THE ORIGIN OF HOT CROSS BUNS ON GOOD FRIDAY.—Few persons are aware of the origin of the custom of eating hot cross buns on Good Friday, and we therefore give the following, extracted from an ancient work, entitled, "Ye Booke of St. Alban's."—"In the year of our Lord 1361, Thomas Rochiffe, a monk attached to the refectory of St. Alban's Abbey, in Hertfordshire, caused a quantity of small sweet spiced cakes, marked with a cross to be made, which he directed were to be given away to the persons who applied at the door of the refectory on Good Friday, in addition to the customary basin of good sack. These cakes so pleased the palates of the people who were the recipients that they became talked about, and various were the attempts to imitate the cakes of Father Rochiffe all over the country, but the recipe of which was kept within the walls of the abbey. The time-honoured custom has therefore been observed for 500 years, and will, undoubtedly continue to posterity, bearing with it the religious remembrance which it is intended to convey."

THE JAPANESE INTERPRETER.—A paragraph has gained currency giving the history of an interpreter who has accompanied the Japanese ambassadors. It is so far correct that the name of the interpreter is Macdonald, and that he has shown peculiar aptitude for the acquisition of languages, but it confounds the father with the son. Mr. Macdonald's father was for many years gamekeeper to Colonel Porter, at Inchmahall. He was a man of striking appearance and superior intelligence, and having come in contact with Prince Albert when the Prince was at Inchmahall, he seems to have made a favourable impression on his Royal Highness, who, a few years afterwards, appointed him jagier or huntsman at Windsor Castle. "What have you to do when you are there?" asked an old acquaintance of Macdonald. "I go out with the party," he answered, "and at lunch time in the field I hand the Prince his flask. His Royal Highness took an interest in the family, and his son is one of several promising young men who were sent to China to acquire the language, with a view to employment as Government interpreters. He afterwards went to Japan, and having become familiar with the language, has been selected for the office of interpreter to the distinguished Japanese nobles now in Europe." *Inverness Courier.*

THE LATE ACCIDENT IN HOLBORN.—In addition to the man Rowley, who received a compound comminuted fracture of the shoulder and lower jaw, which took place at the King's College Hospital, and reported in our last impression, another of the sufferers, Morrissey, whose legs were amputated, has also expired in the same hospital. The other two sufferers, Morgan and Dorley, are going on favourably, but are by no means, especially Morgan, free from danger. Information of the deaths has been given to Mr. Bedford, the coroner for Westminster.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN JAMAICA.—By the arrival at Liverpool, on Monday, of the steamer Tadmor, we learn that on the morning of the 29th ult. Port Royal-street and Harbour-street, Jamaica, were destroyed by fire. Damage estimated at £100,000.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The great orchestra under the eastern dome is finished, and draped with a scarlet covering. This fine amphitheatre is only to be used for once—on the day of opening, as there is to be no repetition of the music to be performed on that occasion. The other arrangements for the masked ceremonial are making rapid progress towards completion. There are to be only three rehearsals, one on the morning of the 29th for the band, one in the evening for the chorus, both at Exeter Hall, and one full rehearsal of both in the Exhibition building the day before the opening. Besides the chorus of the Sacred Harmonic Society and the members selected by ballot from the Handel Festival choir, a considerable number will be furnished by the various provincial choral societies, cathedral choirs, &c., throughout the kingdom. There will be in all nearly 500 voices in each of the four parts of the chorus, with about 400 wind and stringed instruments. Meyerbeer's music has been ready some time, but the score of Auber's great trumpet march, and that of Bennett's cantata only came to hand last week, and Verdi's music has not yet arrived at all. The Commissioners are doing their utmost to make the procession, &c., as imposing and as rich as illustrious persons and magnificent robes and uniforms can make it, and there is no doubt that as a public spectacle, it will really be magnificent, quite apart from its musical attractions. The present Exhibition will not only be beyond all comparison the finest the world has yet seen, but that in no other Exhibition here or elsewhere have the great producers and art manufactures, English, colonial, or foreign, been so well and fairly represented.

Another instance of the overcrowding of the nave has occurred. Elkington's trophy formed the terminal at the west end just abutting on the foreign side of the building. This case, which, on its outside, was surmounted by five bronze groups, arranged in a pyramidal form, looked remarkably well, and apart from its interest as showing the largest bronze electrotype statue ever made, was really an artistic work, which would have merited a central place. Since Saturday this handsome object has been almost totally obscured by another very handsome case, intended to enclose the beautiful silver work, rare jewellery, and plate of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. It is not fair to either exhibitor, each of whom will show a collection far exceeding £100,000 sterling in value, that they should be thus compelled to blind and hide each other from public gaze. At the French end will be some noble groups of bronze statues from various countries, and some magnificent candleabra and columns in polished jasper and porphyry from Russia. A very fine collection of Berlin porcelain manufactures will be placed on raised counters under the western dome. Sevres, Vienna, Berlin, and Dresden are all making great efforts to recover the ground which they lost in their general competition with English porcelain manufacturers in 1851 and again in 1855 at Paris. Minton will have the finest Majolica and Raffleesque ware; Worcester the most costly and exquisite enameled in limoges and ivory; Copeland, it is said, the finest specimens of flower-painting, and Rose the richest examples of China gilding. Minton's great fountain cannot be seen at the opening ceremony, for, inasmuch as it comes right in front of the orchestra, and is forty feet high, its completion must be delayed till the orchestra is removed. The Queen's dessert service will be shown as a trophy in the nave, where it is certain to command an amount of attention and admiration.

Both the eastern and western annexes are being hurried forward to completion in the display of their various goods, and the western division will show, when finished, the largest and most interesting exhibition of machinery in motion that has ever been brought together. The only threatened drawback to the display is the now almost certainty that the steam power provided will be unequal to driving them all at the same time. The eastern annex is well forward and nearly complete in its arrangement, except in that part devoted to Class I. for mining materials and minerals. In this portion of the building no attempt at decoration has yet been made, the rough deal planks of the roof being left as they were nailed together by the carpenters.

Among the many exhibitors of perfumes Rimel has decidedly the most striking and tasteful display. His scent fountain is really to be a fountain of life, and he is also making arrangements for the perfume distillation of scents, which, if they can be successfully carried out, will perfume not only the air, but all the Exposition as well. Among the most extraordinary substances shown is a new material, called "Parkinson," from the name of the inventor, the product of a mixture of gum, resin, and castor oil, which produces a material as hard as horn, but as flexible as leather, capable of being cut or stamped, painted, dyed, or polished, and which, above all, can be produced in any quantity, at a lower price than gutta serena. Another most valuable invention is also shown here in some improved safety matches, by Bryant and May. These curious matches, which in outward appearance are like other matches, cannot be ignited either by friction, fire, or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained. This most important improvement is effected by separating the chemical substances which produce fire by friction, and placing one-half on the head of the match, the other on the side of the box.

HYDROPHOBIA.—It may be remembered that in the month of February last we gave an account of a young girl having been attacked by a wolf at Breil, in the arrondissement of Nice, and of her being saved by the courage of a brigadier named Dellerla. We regret to announce that this latter has just died a victim to his devotedness. The wounds which he received in his struggle with the animal were healing favourably, and his complete recovery was looked on as certain; when, about a week ago, fifty days after the event, symptoms of hydrophobia came on, and he died two days afterwards in a fearful paroxysm of madness. *—Galignani's Messenger.*

Varieties.

JUSTICE.—"What is your fare, coachee?" said a stout gentleman, alighting from a hackney-coach. "Coachee! One shilling, sir." "Gent! One shilling! What an imposition for so short a distance." "Coachee! I'll take my oath that is my fare." "Gent! Will you? Very well, I am a magistrate, proceed. (Coachee is sworn.) That will do, the shilling I shall keep for the affidavit."

SUPERSTITION.—Catherine de Medicis, in order to be assured of the assistance of heaven in a certain project, vowed to send a pilgrim to Jerusalem, who should walk three feet forwards and one backwards all the way. A countryman of Picardy undertook the fulfilment of this vow, and having employed a whole year in the task, was rewarded with a title and a large sum of money.

WORKING CLOTHES.—When Lord Ellenborough was Lord Chief Justice, a labouring bricklayer was called as a witness; when he came up to be sworn his lordship said to him—"Really, witness, when you have to appear before this court, it is your bounden duty to be more clean and decent in your appearance." "Upon my life," said the witness, "if your lordship comes to that, I'm thinking I'm every bit as well dressed as your lordship." "How do you mean, sir?" said his lordship, angrily. "Why, faith," said the labourer, "you come here in your working clothes, and I'm come in mine."

SONG.

Upon a bedded bank,
With flowers between the grass;
And by a crystal stream,
That shall smoothly pass—
There let me lie.

Let the boughs above
Hang o'er my head;
And the flickering beams,
Through leaves be shed—
There let me lie.

Let the happy bird
There all happy be;
Or the bees creep,
And take no thought of me—
There let me lie.

Let the white-crowned flower
Shrink not to be seen;
Raised on a scented stem,
As it were the Queen—
There let me lie.

Strife there cannot be
Like some like this;
Where the leaf and flower,
And trees and water kiss—
There let me lie.

Life hath here repose,
In the green above;
In the green below,
All whose life is love!—
There let me lie.

Trouble will not come,
Sorrow passeth by,
But fancy brooketh down
With her cheerful eye—
There let me lie.

Who shall enter in?
But for whom I meet,
All with sweetest look,
And with gentle feet—
Whist! there I lie.

ROMANTIC HIGHWAYMAN.—In a letter to Mr. Mead, preserved among that gentleman's papers in the British Museum, and dated February 3, 1625, there is the following account of a singular highwayman:—"Mr. Clavell, a gentleman, a knight's eldest son, a great highway robber, and of posts, was, together with a soldier, his companion, arraigned and condemned, on Monday last, at the King's Bench bar; he pleaded for himself that he never had struck or wounded any man, never taken anything from their bodies, as rings, &c., never cut their girths or saddles, or done them, when he robbed, any corporal violence. He was, with his companion, relieved; he sent the following verses to the king for mercy, and hath obtained it:—

"I that have robbed so oft am now bid stand;
Death and the law assault me, and demand
My life and means: I never used men so,
But having taken their money, let them go.
Yet must I die, and is there no relief?
The King of kings had mercy on a thief!
So may our gracious king, too, if he please,
Without his council, grant me a release.
God is his precedent, and men shall see
His mercy go beyond severity."

PLEDGING HEALTHS.—The origin of the very common expression, to pledge one drinking, is curious; it is thus related by a very celebrated antiquarian of the fifteenth century. "When the Danes bore sway in this land, if a native did drink, they would sometimes stab him with a dagger or knife; hereupon people would not drink in company unless some one present would be their pledge or surety, that they would receive no hurt, whilst they were in their draught; hence that usual phrase, I'll pledge you, or be a pledge for you." Others affirm the true sense of the word was, that if the party drank to, were not disposed to drink himself, he would put another for a pledge to do it for him, else the party who began would take it ill.

FELINE INSTINCT.—The following extraordinary anecdote of the sensibility of cats to approaching danger from earthquakes is well authenticated:—In the year 1783, two cats, belonging to a merchant of Messina, in Sicily, announced to him the approach of an earthquake. Before the shock was felt these two animals seemed anxiously to work their way through the door of the room in which they were. Their master, observing their fruitless efforts, opened the door for them. At a second and third door, which they also found shut, they repeated their efforts, and on being sent completely at liberty, they ran straight through the street, and out of the gate of the town. The merchant, whose curiosity was excited by this strange conduct of the cats, followed them into the fields, where he again saw them scratching and burrowing in the earth. Soon after, there was a violent shock of an earthquake, and many of the houses in the city fell down, of which number, the merchant's was one, so that he was indebted for his life to the singular forebodings of his cats.

Edits and Edisdom.

POOR POETS' VERSES.—Reverses.
VEHICLES OF EXPRESSION.—Cartes de visite.
TO STOP THE FIRE.—Try the Polka.
MARINERS do not clean out their chests by the use of lozenges or horsehound candy.

The mariner's compass has done some of the most important "needle work" in the world.

Like what medicine is one who cashes bills?—Cassia.

What medicine bespeaks in its name its fitness for dogs?—Bark.

Like what is a speech against money?—Anti-money.

What instrument is like a cutting reply?—The retort.

What does a negro take when he's hung?—Black drop.

The bow of a ship is not evidence of its politeness.

What medicine are we reminded of by a man beating his wife?—Elixir (he licks her).

What two articles would a hodman be most likely to carry out from a chemist's shop?—Mortar and plaster.

A true picture of despair is a pig reaching through a hole in the fence to get a cabbage that lies a few inches beyond his reach.

Intoxicated persons should not attempt to read, as their staggering causes a continual and painful change of the focus of the eye.

A zealous naturalist having heard of the Lord Chancellor's Great Seal, applied to his lordship for permission to publish a description and figure of the animal.

PROGRESS OF REFINEMENT.—A young woman meeting a former fellow-servant, was asked how she liked her new place. "Very well," "Then you have nothing to complain of?" "Nothing; only master and missus talk such very bad grammar."

Two countrymen seeing a naturalist in a field collecting insects, thus spoke of him: "Vot's that gentleman?" "Vy, he's a naturalist." "Vot's that?" "Vy, von as catches quits to be sure."

Mrs. Lucy Curtis, living in B—, Illinois, recently gave birth to three fine-looking male children. That's having the he-Cups with a vengeance.

Reading by a candle, unless it is lighted, is very painful, and should never be indulged in except by daylight. Attention-minded persons please notice.

"CAUSE HE COLDEN'T."—"I wonder this child don't go to sleep," said an anxious mother to a female friend. "Well I don't," replied the lady. "It's face is so dirty that it can't shut its eyes."

THE SWEETEST.—Old Hanks says he used to be terribly bitten by mosquitoes until he got married—when the bloodthirsty villains found out that his wife was much the tenderest, he hasn't been troubled since. Talk of the selfishness of old bachelors!

MARRIED LIFE.—"John is you a married man?" "No, sir; but I wish I was." "Ah, honey, if you was you'd wish you wasn't." "Why so, John?" "Because a man marries a great deal more than he bargains for. He not only weds himself to a woman, but to a laborator ob prepared chalk, a quintal of whalebone, eight coffee bags (or skirts), one poodle-dog, an' a set ob weak nerves, which will keep four servants-girls busy flyin' round the house de whole blessed time. Whether de fun pays for the powder is a matter ob debate."

A CONSCIENTIOUS TETOTALLER.—A short time since, a man in black hurriedly entered a druggist's shop in Edinburgh, and exclaimed, "Haste ye, and give me an emetic. I have something here," laying his hand on the upper buttons of his vest, "that sadly troubles me." The druggist, fearing he had by some mistake taken arsenic, administered the desired emetic, which soon produced its usual effects. The man then felt more at ease to answer the druggist's questions. "Have ye taken arsenic?" said the druggist. "No," said the man; "but I was at a funeral, and thinking the service was wine, I drank off my glass, but have since found it was rum; and, as I am a member of the Temperance Society, my conscience could not feel at ease till I had got the ruinous stuff ejected."

MANY years ago, when as yet there was but one church in the old town of Lyme, Connecticut, the people were without a pastor. They had been for a long time destitute, and now were on the point of making a unanimous call for a very acceptable preacher, when a cross-grained man, by the name of Dorr, began a violent opposition to the candidate, rallied a party, and threatened to defeat the settlement. At a parish meeting, while the matter was under discussion, a half-witted fellow arose in the house, and said he wanted to tell a dream he had the night before. "I thought I died, and went away where the wicked people go, and as soon as Satan saw me, he asked me where I came from. From Lyme, in Connecticut," I told him right out. "Ah! and what are they doing in Lyme?" he asked. "They are trying to settle a minister," I said. "Settle a minister!" he cried out. "I must put a stop to that! Bring me my boots; I must go to Lyme this very night!" "I then told him, as he was drawing on his boots, that Mr. Dorr was opposing the settlement, and very likely he would prevent it altogether." "My servant Dorr!" he exclaimed, "My servant Dorr! Here, take my boots; if my servant Dorr is at work, there is no need of my going at all!" This speech did the business. Mr. Dorr made no further opposition; the minister was settled, but his opponent carried the title "My servant Dorr" with him to the grave.

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